THE

GREEK GRAMMAR;

OR,

A *Short*, *Plain*, *Critical*, and *Comprehenſive* METHOD of Teaching and Learning the

GREEK TONGUE:

WHEREIN,

For the greater Eaſe of MASTERS, and the more expeditious Improvement of SCHOLARS, the common Difficulties in the *Declenſions*, *Conjugations*, *Contractions*, *Accents*, *Dialects*, &c. are render'd clear and eaſy, and the uſual Obſcurities in *Syntaxis* and *Greek Poetry* entirely removed.

The RULES neceſſary to be committed to Memory are diſtinguiſhed by a larger Character, and in *Latin*; the reſt in a ſmall Letter, and in *Engliſh*.

The WHOLE methodized on the *Principles of Reaſon*, and containing the Subſtance of what has been taught by the beſt MASTERS, both *abroad* and at *home*, *viz.*

WELLERUS,	VOSSIUS,
ANTESIGNANUS,	Dr. BUSBY,
CLENARD,	Bp. WETTENHALL,
LABBE,	Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE,
VERWEY,	Mr. CAMDEN,
GOLIUS,	Mr. LEEDS,
KOEBER,	Mr. LEWIS,
MESSIEURS *de Port Royal*,	Mr. LOWE, *&c.*

To which is added, a ſuitable VOCABULARY:

The FOURTH EDITION, Reviſed and Corrected.

By JOHN HOLMES, *Maſter of the Publick* GRAMMAR SCHOOL, *in* Holt, Norfolk.

LONDON:

Printed for the Author: And ſold by C. HITCH and L. HAWES in *Pater-noſter Row*; and the Bookſellers in *Cambridge* and *Norwich*.

MDCCLII.

BRITISH LIBRARY
30
75
MAR

INSCRIPTION.

To the Worſhipful

ROBERT KENDALL, Eſq; Alderman and Primewarden, with other the WARDENS of the Worſhipful Company of *Fiſhmongers*, *London*,

Sir EDWARD BELLAMY, Knight and Alderman,

Sir RICHARD HOPKINS, LL.D. Knight and Alderman,

CHRISTOPHER SPICER, Eſq;

JOSEPH WYNDHAM ASH, Eſq;

And the reſt of the *Members* of the Court of ASSISTANTS of the ſaid Company; Governors of Sir JOHN GRESHAM's Free Grammar School at *Holt*, in the County of *Norfolk*.

WORSHIPFUL SIRS,

I *SHOULD be unpardonable (after Succeſs under your Patronage, in my Scheme to render the Method of communicating the* Latin Tongue *more rational, and conſequently more eaſy and effectu were I not likewiſe humbly to lay at your Worſ.*

INSCRIPTION.

Feet this my Attempt on that more difficult Sister Language, *whose exalted Beauties are justly celebrated as the Pride and Wonder of the Learned World.*

Besides, 'tis a most sensible Pleasure to me, that I have this Opportunity of acknowledging, and thanking your Worships for, your continual publick Favours and personal Civilities conferr'd on HOLT SCHOOL *and me; as well as of acquainting you with the present flourishing Condition of the former: An Information, I dare humbly presume, equally pleasing to your Worships, whom I've perpetually found Good, Benevolent, and Full of generous Concern for* Virtuous Education *and the* Publick Prosperity.

Great Minds, like Heav'n, are pleas'd with doing Good.

That the Consciousness of worthy Actions may ever attend you, and that your Power of being thus beneficial to Society *may be always equal to your Will, is the sincere Desire of,* Worthy Patrons,

YOUR WORSHIPS

Most obedient, obliged,

Humble Servant,

JOHN HOLMES.

REVERENDIS DOCTISSIMISQUE

ARCHIDIDASCALIS

Dno. Doctori *NICHOLL*, Regiæ Scholæ Weſtmonaſterienſis,

Dno. *CRUMP*, Sancti Pauli Londinenſis,

Dno. Doctori *GEORGE*, Etonienſis,

Dno. Doctori *BURTON*, Wintonienſis,

Dno. *CRICHE*, Mercatorum-Sciſſorum Londinenſis,

Dno. *HOTCHKISH*, Domus Carthuſianæ,

Dno. *PHILIPS*, DUCI CUMBRIÆ Præceptori,

Cæteriſque Magnæ Britanniæ GYMNASIARCHIS, Scholarumque minorum ſacrarum Muſis PRÆCEPTORIBUS, atque omnibus Linguas literatas modo quovis aut ubivis PROFITENTIBUS,

FELICITATEM PERPETUAM!

TRIENNIUM nondum effluxit, *HUMANISSIMI VIRI!* cùm in uſum Scholæ noſtræ, quâ longum perplexum aſperumque pueriliūm Studiorum Iter ad Brevitatem, Facilitatem, Jucunditatemque revocarem, *Latinæ Linguæ Grammaticam* publicavi. Quod quoniam voti compos

compos effectum dederam (multotiès exindè expertus Tirones, cùm Libellum noſtrum per menſes novem triviſſent, multo feliciùs & reſpondiſſe & rationem Conſtructionis reddidiſſe, quàm qui Biennium alibi in veteri pulvere nequicquam deſudâſſent) induxi tandem animum ad Viam ſtruendam tam ad *Græca* quàm *Latina* docenda: Nec enim quidam falsò queritur, *Grammaticas Graiorum vulgares* non minus ſpinis horrere, aut Panem, qui dentes frangat, minus lapidoſum quàm *Latinorum* porrigere, aculeatiſque Nugis fatigare tenera Ingenia.

Materiam meam, latas perluſtrans *Authorum Claſſicorum Grammaticorumque* Sylvas, ſtudiosè exquiſivi. Et quoniam Prolixitas Literaturæ Grammaticalis, utì vulgò tractatur, ex *tribus* præcipuè exſurgere videtur, *viz.*

Primò, ab Ἀμεθοδεία ſeu diſcendorum Confuſione. *Secundò*, ab Incuriâ neceſſaria à minus neceſſariis diſcernendi. *Tertiò*, ab inutili omnium Minutiarum Conſectatione. Ex omnibus quibus quidem evenit ut neceſſaria ignorantur, quia non neceſſaria diſcuntur.

Ad horum Remedia ſedulò operam dedi; *Primò*, ut omnia diſcenda, maxima minima, tam perſpicuâ diſponantur ſerie, ut ea Diſcipuli tam ante ſe habeant quàm digitos ſuos; pervideantque jam inde à Principio & Medium & Finem. *Secundò* (ut uno eodemque opere *Brevitati* ubique ſtuderem, *Obſcuritatem* autem prorſus quoque ſejungerem) ea, quæ teneris Tironum Memoriis non ita neceſſariò erunt committenda, minuſculis Characteribus Sermone vernaculo

naculo excudenda curavi: *Ferulæ* & *Virgæ* Scholis Anglicanis nunc ferè obſolent; Arte itaque opus eſt aliquâ ad capiendos ineſcandoſque Juventutis Animos ad Literarum Studia. *Tertiò* (ne Mente ſingularibus oppletâ cætera vix locum inveniant, & quia in Arte diſcendâ docendâve *Entia citra Neceſſitatem non multiplicanda* ſunt) *Declinationum Conjugationum*que Numerum, ad Exemplar Doctiſſimorum quorundam Extraneorum, diminui. Cæterùm verò, ut omnia revocarentur ad vera ſua Genera, quicquid de ullâ re, puta, *Dialectis*, *Metris*, *Accentibus*, dicendum eſt, ſimul & ſemel de omnibus dixi; idque eo libentiùs, quòd Grammaticorum ſuper his Præcepta ferè confuſa ſunt & imperfecta.

De Libello igitur *μετὰ πάσαν ἀκρίβειαν* pro meis viribus concinnato, *Grammatices Graiorum Artem* plenè, ſuccinctè & perſpicuè, ni fallor, explicatam complectente, Quorum potius Judicium experiri debui quàm veſtrum? *Muſarum Lumina* & *Columina!* Quorum Opem, Fidem, Auxilium, tutiùs implorare potui, quàm illorum qui ſunt *Humanitatis* & *Eruditionis Antiſtites*, ſi fortè nos Fœtuſque noſter in oculos incurramus invidorum, aut voculas malevolorum? Ut enim cum *Comænio* fatear, Deo meo intima cordis nota ſunt, non me Ingenii fiduciâ huc agi, ſed Conſcientiæ ſtimulis adigi, ut ſi quâ parte prodeſſe queam, prodeſſe cupiam; ſaltem ſtimulos ſubminiſtrando iis qui majora poſſunt.

Supremus Rerum humanarum Præſes, Ter Optimus Maximus DEUS, *Barbariem* è Scholis,

lis, quam Neglectus *Graiæ Literaturæ* comminatur, expellat & potentissimè profliget; *Vos* autem, pro immensâ suâ Bonitate, quam diutissimè servet incolumes, Conatibusque vestris benedicat, faxitque ut in Rei *Politicæ*, *Ecclesiasticæ*, & *Scholasticæ* cedant Emolumentum atque Incrementum, totâ etiam Cogitatione precatur

Dignitatum Nominumque vestrorum

Servus Observantissimus,

Dabam Holtii, Calendis Septembribus, 1733.

JOHANNES HOLMES.

THE PREFACE.

I *AM ſenſible 'tis not a pompous* Title, Dedication, *or* Preface, *that can confer any real Value on a Book which has it not in itſelf. The utmoſt therefore this can lay claim to muſt be drawn from its Uſe.*

The Entrance into Knowledge (ſays Dr. Felton *in his Diſſertation on the Claſſics) is generally very narrow, dark, and tireſom, tho' the Rooms within are ſpacious and glorioufly furniſhed, the Country admirable, and every Proſpect entertaining. All my Aim in this Treatiſe is to make the* Greek Grammar *(which may emphatically be called* that *Entrance, and is at beſt but a dry Study) as* plain, eaſy, *and* delightful, *as poſſible. For it is certainly a great Miſtake in Education, to vex and torture the Minds of Youth with dry, inſipid, grave, and perplexing Trifles.*

Firſt then, to make all Grammatical Inſtruction plain, *is, to proceed methodically ; and the grand Principle of Method, is, comparing what we are to learn with what we know already. For inſtance : The* Engliſh *is our Mother Tongue ; we know this ; it ought therefore to be made a Foundation to the* Latin, *that is, our Rules ought to be accommodated as much as poſſible to the Ge-*

nius of the Engliſh. *This I ſpoke to in the Preface of my* Latin Grammar, *and with Succeſs have practis'd. In like manner the* Latin, *when learn'd, ſhould be a Foundation to the* Greek. *Between which two Languages there's ſo great Likeneſs, that thoroughly to know the Principles of* One *is almoſt to know half the* Other. *The Neglect of Demonſtrating which in our* Greek Grammarians *has always been to me Matter of much ſurpriſe, and what principally led me to this Work; throughout which, for the Learner's great Furtherance, I have kept up the* Reſemblance, *as much as poſſibly could be, between* two, *who are not* in every reſpect *alike, but like* two *of* Ovid's *Nymphs* ——

——— Facies non *Omnibus* una,
Nec diverſa tamen, qualem decet eſſe ſororum.
Met. L. 2. verſ. 14.

But, ſecondly, to make Grammatical Inſtruction eaſy *and* delightful, *is, to burthen the Memory with no more than a General Draught of what is abſolutely neceſſary. For, as the aforeſaid judicious* Gentleman *juſtly obſerves, Study will be always recommended to young Heads with better Succeſs, from the Eaſineſs and Pleaſure of the Practice, than from the Uſefulneſs and Importance of the Subject; ſo that all Ways ſhould be invented to make the Learning Part delightful and engaging. On this account I propoſe nothing for the Learner* to get by Heart *but the moſt uſeful and* neceſſary Things, *and theſe are made the Text and in* Latin; *it being ſuppos'd that Lads,*

who are enter'd in Greek, *are in ſome meaſure capable, and ought to converſe in* Latin. *But in as much as a Grammar ought to contain all Things Grammatical, great and little, the leſs uſeful as well as the more uſeful, or elſe how will the Scholar get what he finds not there, without abundance more Trouble? I have in a ſmaller Character inſerted* every Thing elſe, *that belongs to Grammar; all which* is to be read, explain'd, *and* practis'd, *at proper times ſet apart by the ſedulous Teacher.*

One Day in a Month *I uſually appropriate for a* total Repetition *of the* Text Rules *of my* Latin Grammar, *which is all the Trouble I have with* Repetitions *in Grammar, after a Lad is once thro' it. This takes up each Lad about an* Hour *in repeating, which with his previous reading it over is reckon'd by him as eaſy a Day's Work as any in the Month. In like manner, I doubt not but by the ſame Practice, this* Greek Grammar *will be found full as eaſy. But here, methinks, I'm naturally led off to congratulate the* Youths *Providence has already, or may hereafter place under my Care.*

YOUNG GENTLEMEN!

THE Treatiſe, *which I here preſent you with, is an Introduction into the moſt copious and moſt learned Language in the World. For the* Greeks, *you muſt know, were the* Fathers of Science. *Their Language therefore, when once maſter'd, will be uſeful to you in all the Fields of Knowledge; whether your Inclinations lead you to* Law, Phyſic, *or* Divinity; *whether you are converſant in* Philology, Rhetoric, Logic, Mathematics, Natural Hiſtory, *or any Branch of*

Philoſophy. HEGIUS, *Preceptor to the great* Eraſmus, *implies as much in theſe plain Lines* ——

Artes ingenuæ *Graio Sermone loquuntur.*
Si Græcè neſcis, corrumpis Nomina Rerum.
Quiſquis Rhetoricen *vis diſcere, diſcito Græcè.*
Argumentari *quiſquis vis, diſcito Græcè.*
Scire Mathematicam *quiſquis vis, diſcito Græcè.*
Lectio quem Plinii *delectat, diſcito Græcè.*
Artibus *es* Medicis *qui captus, diſcito Græcè.*
Sique Libros ſacros *vis diſcere, diſcito Græcè.*
Ad ſummum, Doctis debentur Singula *Græcis.*

The Reaſon my Lads! that, in England, Greek *is not ſo univerſally underſtood as the* Latin, *may perhaps in great meaſure have been owing to the Perplexities and confus'd Method, in which our Grammarians have generally involv'd it. Which for your Eaſe and Improvement I've endeavour'd to reform* ——

Firſt, By retrenching all Superfluities: *The whole that's to be repeated being brought to the ſmalleſt compaſs; and the old terrible Regiment of* Ten Declenſions, *by rational Principles and the Laws of Method, reduced to* Three; *and of* Thirteen Conjugations, *to* Two.

Secondly, By clearing Obſcurities: *The* Declining *of Subſtantives, Adjectives, and Pronouns,* Compariſon *of Adjectives,* Conjugation *and* Inveſtigation *of the Root in Verbs, being made ten times eaſier than formerly.* Contractions *in Nouns and Verbs,* Accents *and* Dialects, *heretofore wrapt up in endleſs Labyrinths, ſurrounded with frightful Thorns and threatening Briars, and reckon'd almoſt inſuperably difficult, are here render'd regularly ſmooth and plain. So that, my Lads, you need no longer be daunted at ſuch grim Appearances; do but once reſolutely enter, and you'll quickly find the Bugbears vaniſh, and the Way open.*

Thirdly, By ſupplying Defects, *not only in the* Orthographical *and* Analogical *Parts; but alſo in rectifying and methodizing the Rules of* Conſtruction, *which are now made full as intelligible as your* Latin *Syntax. Nor has my Endeavour been wanting to regulate the Laws of* Quantity, *and made you thoroughly acquainted with the* Poetry *of the* Greeks, *a Part of Grammar generally much mangled, and very deficient.* Ego ſemel laboravi, ne vos perpetuò.

VALETE.

THE

GREEK GRAMMAR.

GRAMMATICA, in *Linguâ Græcâ*, quatuor habet partes; ORTHOGRAPHIAM, ETYMOLOGIAM, SYNTAXIN, & PROSODIAM.

Part the Firſt.

Of ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.

ORTHOGRAPHY treats of Letters, and every thing neceſſary to *writing* GREEK *properly*.

§. 1. *Of* LETTERS.

I. LITERÆ Græcorum ſunt viginti quatuor, quarum hæc ſunt

Nomina.	*Capitals.*	*Small.*	*Power.*
Alpha	Α	α	a
Beta	Β	β or ϐ	b
Gamma	Γ	γ or ſ	g
Delta	Δ	δ or ∂	d
Epſilon	Ε	ε	e
Zeta	Ζ	ζ or ʒ	z
Eta	Η	η	e *long*
Theta	Θ	ϑ or θ	th
Iota	Ι	ι	i
Kappa	Κ	κ	k
Lambda	Λ	λ	l
Mu	Μ	μ	m
Nu	Ν	ν	n
Xi	Ξ	ξ	x
Omicron	Ο	ο	o *ſhort*
Pi	Π	ϖ or π	p
Rho	Ρ	ϱ or ρ	r
Sigma	Σ	σ or ς or ς final	s
Tau	Τ	τ or ⊺	t
Upſilon	Υ	υ	u
Phi	Φ	φ	ph
Chi	Χ	χ	ch
Pſi	Ψ	ψ	pſ
Omega	Ω	ω	o *long*

Septem

Septem ſunt *Vocales*, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω, Reliquæ ſeptendecim ſunt *Conſonantes*.

OBSERVATION. The ſeven Vowels, 1. in reſpect to *Quantity*, are divided into *long* η, ω; *ſhort* ε, ο; *doubtful* α, ι, υ. 2. In reſpect to making *Diphthongs*, into the vowels that are ſet firſt and laſt; namely *Prepoſitive*, α, ε, η ο, ω, and *Subjunctive*, ι, υ. Whence

II. *Diphthongi* ſunt undecim; ſex *propriæ*, αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου; & quinque *impropriæ*, ηι, ηυ, ωι, ωυ, υι.

N. For ηι, ωι, are always writ, ῃ, ῳ, (the *Iota* being ſubſcribed) and for αι, at the end of a word, often ᾳ.

OBS. The ſeventeen *Conſonants* are divided into nine MUTES, π, β, φ, called *Labials*, κ, γ, χ, *Palatines*, τ, δ, θ, *Linguals*; five SEMIVOWELS, λ, μ, ν, ρ, called *Liquids*, and σ; three DOUBLE Letters ζ, ξ, ψ.

N. That the double letter ζ is made of δσ or σδ is plain from the *Æolians* reſolving it into δσ, as μελίδσειν for μελίζειν; and the *Dorians* into σδ, as κωμάσδειν for κωμάζειν. Alſo that ξ is made of κς, γς, χς, and ψ of πς, βς, φς, is known from Verbs in κω, γω, χω, making their Future in ξω, inſtead of κσω, γσω, χσω; and from Verbs in πω, βω, φω, making their Future in ψω, inſtead of πσω, βσω, φσω: And likewiſe from Nouns in ξ and ψ, whoſe Genitives are κος, γος, χος, and πος, βος, φος, not ξος nor ψος.

§. 2. *Of the* PRONUNCIATION *of* Letters.

In reſpect to Pronunciation or Breathing.

III. MUTÆ dividuntur in *Tenues* π, κ, τ, *Medias* β, γ, δ, *Aſpiratas* φ, χ, θ; quarum cognatæ ſunt π, β, φ, & κ, γ, χ, & τ, δ, θ.

N. 1. The *Mutes*, having this affinity and relation, (not one *Tenuis* to another, but the *Tenuis* π to the *Media* β and *Aſpirate* φ, &c.) for the better ſound's ſake, are often changed into each other. On them therefore make theſe *Orthographical Obſervations*.

1. If in a word two *Mutes* follow one another; a *Tenuis* is put before a *Tenuis*, a *Media* before a *Media*, and an *Aſpirate* before an *Aſpirate*; as, πέτυπται for πέτυφται, *verberatus fuit*, ἔβδομος not ἔπδομος *ſeptimus*, ἐτύφθην for ἐτύπθην *verberatus ſum*.

2. When two *Mutes* follow one another; τ, δ, θ, have never the firſt, but the ſecond place.

3. A *Tenuis* or *Media* may be doubled, but an *Aſpirate* never follows itſelf; as, ἵππος *equus*, γλῶττα *lingua*, but Σαπφὼ not Σαφφὼ *Sappho*.

Obſerve alſo in the *Semivowels*.

1. That they may all go before, or follow themſelves.

2. That λ goes before any Conſonant but ζ, ρ, ψ, and follows any except δ, σ, ζ, ξ, ψ.

3. That

3. That μ precedes only π, β, φ-ψ-ϝ, and follows only κ, γ, χ—τ, δ, θ, (χ ſeldom) and λ, ρ, ς.

4. That ν only precedes, τ, δ, θ-σ, and follows all the mutes, except β, and all the ſemivowels, except σ.

5. That ρ comes before all the conſonants, except ζ, λ, and follows only the mutes.

6. That σ only precedes the mutes and μ, and with them is drawn to the following ſyllable; and follows only λ, ν, and ρ, and that but ſeldom.

N. II. The *Greeks* having no H, expreſs it by a Mark of rough breathing; hence for diſtinction ſake

IV. Omne vocabulum incipiens a vocali vel diphthongo notatur in initio SPIRITU *aſpero*, *ut* ὁρος *horos*, vel *tenui*, ut ὁρος *oros*.

N. 1. At the beginning of a word υ and ρ have generally a *Spiritus Aſper*; as, ὑμεῖς *humeis*, ῥώμη *rhomee*. And in the middle of a word, if there be a double ρ, the firſt has a *Tenuis*, and the laſt an *Aſper*; as πόῤῥω *porrho*.

N. 2. Every *Greek* word is alſo marked with ſome one ACCENT. Now tho' *Accent* (or the raiſing and depreſſing of the voice in the ſound of a ſyllable) properly belongs to *Proſody*; yet for the right pronunciation and marking of the *Greek* words we uſe, it may not be improper in the next Section to inſert the rules in *Engliſh*. But obſerve, this need be no *Remora* to the learner, who is only to read them over, as he doth the other *Notes*; in as much as they will be referred to from *Proſody*.

V. ACCENTUS ſunt tres, *Acutus* (ʹ), *Gravis* (ˋ), *Circumflexus* (˜). Quorum *Acutus* ſignatur in ultimâ ſyllabâ, penultimâ & antepenultimâ. *Circumflexus* in ultimâ aut penultimâ. *Gravis* nullibi ſignatur, niſi in contextu orationis pro Acuto in ultimâ; ſed in omni ſyllabâ ſubintelligitur, in quâ accentus non pingitur.

OBS. 1. The *Acutus* raiſes the pronunciation of a ſyllable; the *Circumflex* both raiſes and lengthens it; but the *Gravis* depreſſes it, and is ſuppoſed to be on every ſyllable where there is no Accent marked. Try an Example of all, in pronouncing βοάετε, βοᾶτε.

OBS. 2. A word with an Acutus on its ultima, is called *Oxytonum*; on its penultima, *Paroxytonum*; on its antepenultima, *Properoxytonum*: with a Circumflex on its ultima, *Periſpomenon*; on its penultima, *Properiſpomenon*: without either on its ultima, *Barytonum*. Obſerve that theſe words are derived from ὀξὺς acutus, βαρὺς gravis, τόνος tonus, παρὰ juxta, πρὸ ante, and περισπώμενον circumflexum.

OBS 3. An *Acutus* on the laſt ſyllable of a word (as in Θεός or Πατήρ) is changed into a *Gravis* and marked, if another word follows it in a ſentence; but if it is the laſt word, the *Acutus* remains; as, Θεὸς ὁ Πατήρ, Deus ille Pater. *N. B.* The *Acutus* in the Interrogative τίς is never loſt nor changed.

§. 3.

§. 3. *Of the* Rules *of* Accent.

BEfore we deliver *Rules of Accent*, we muſt premiſe, that thoſe ſyllables are *ſhort* which have ε or ο, and *long* that have η or ω, or are contracted: but to know when α, ι, υ, are *long* or *ſhort*, we muſt refer to *Proſody*. That Diphthongs are *long*, but in reſpect to Accent αι and οι at the end of a word are reckoned *ſhort*, except in Optatives. That every vowel that comes before two conſonants, or a double one in the ſame word, is accounted *long*, &c.

RULE 1. *Monoſyllables*, unleſs contracted, are acuited; as, χθών, χείρ, ὅς, ἅλς. But if they're contracted or cut off by Aphæreſis, they're circumflex'd; as, φῶς of φάος, ἦν or φῆν for ἔφην; and ſo is ὖς, σῦς, μῦς, δρῦς, πῦς, &c.

RULE 2. In *Diſſyllables*, and others, when the penultima is long, and the ultima ſhort, (or long by Poſition) the penultima, if it has any accent, is circumflex'd; as Cῶμα, ἐκεῖνος, αὖλαξ. Otherwiſe in *Diſſyllables* the penultima, if it has any accent, muſt be acuited, be the ultima long or ſhort; as, λόγος, μένε, λόγῳ, ἥρως.

RULE 3. In *Polyſyllables*, if the ultima is ſhort, the antepenultima is acuited; as, ἄνθρωπος. But if the ultima is long, the penultima is acuited; as, ἀνθρώπῳ; unleſs the penultima is circumflexed by Rule 2; as, ἐκεῖνος.

Except. 1. In the *Attic* and *Ionic* Dialect; as, Μενέλεως, πόλεως, Ἀνείεω for Ἀνείῳ.

Except. 2. Participles of the preterperfect paſſive, verbals in τέος, and compounds of a Noun and preterperfect middle; as, τετυμμένος, λεκτέος, ἀνδροφόνος.

Except. 3. Diminutives in ίσκος and ίλος; as, νεανίσκος, ναυτίλος; and a few other Nouns; as, παρθένος, ὀλίγος ἐναντίος, ἄθρόος, &c. and Adverbs of place in θεν, θι, and Cε, from Nouns which have the accent on the ultima; as, ὐρανόθεν, ὐρανόθι, ὐρανόσε, from ὐρανός *cælum*.

RULE 4. Words ending in ευ and υ, if they have an accent on that ſyllable, are circumflexed; as, ἐμοῦ, βασιλεῦ, φεῦ. Except ἰδὺ *ecce*, and ἰὺ *hei*.

RULE 5. *Compounds* generally draw back the accents of *ſimples*; as, δός, ἀπόδος; ἐκών, ἄεκων; Cοφός, φιλόσοφος. Eſpecially if compounded with α, ευ, δις, δυς, ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, Cὺν, &c.; as, λόγος, ἄλογος, &c.

RULE 6. There are ſome words called ENCLITICS from ἐγκλίνειν *inclinare*, which generally *throw back* their own accent upon the foregoing word. And ſuch are theſe *Pronouns*, τυ, τω, alicujus, alicui; τις, τι, τινος, &c. aliquis; μυ, μοι, με; συ, σοι, σε; ὑ, οἱ, ἑ; σφε, σφω, σφωε; σφισι, σφεας. *Verbs*, εἰμὶ ſum, and φημὶ dico, in the whole preſent indicative except the ſecond ſingular. *Adverbs*, Indefinites πως, πω, πη, πυ; ποθεν, ποθε, ποτε, &c. *Conjunctions*, γε, κε, τε; θεν, θην; νυ, περ, ῥα, τοι, &c.

Theſe ENCLITICS *throw back* their accent on the laſt ſyllable of the foregoing word. 1. When they follow a word acuited on the antepenultima, or circumflexed on the penultima if the ultima is not long by poſition, or a monoſyllable without an accent; as, Ἄνθρωπος τις; πρᾶός εἰμι, εἴ τινες. 2. When *Enclitics* follow one another and are called *Synenclitics*; as, ἄνθρωπος τίς ποτέ μοί φησί Cε.

But ENCLITICS *retain* their accent, 1. When a diſſyllable enclitic follows a word acuited on the penultima; as, λόγος ἐςί. When any enclitic follows a word circumflexed in the penultima, the ultima being long by poſition; as, ὁμῆλιξ ἐςὶ. 3. After a Prepoſition; as, περὶ Cῦ. 4. At

At the beginning of a ſentence; as, Σοί δώσω. 5. For emphaſis and ſound's ſake; as, τοῦτό μοι ἐςὶ τὸ Σῶμα. 6. The word ἐςί throws back its accent on its firſt ſyllable after ὡς, ὀκ, καὶ, εἰ; and ἀλλὰ, τοῦτο with an apoſtrophe; as, ὡς ἔςι, τοῦτ' ἔςι.

And Enclitics *quite loſe* their accent. 1. When a monoſyllable enclitic follows a word acuited on the penultima; as, Ἄνδρα Σε. 2. When any enclitic follows a word with its laſt ſyllable circumflexed or acuited; as, ὁρῶ τινας; ἀνὴρ τις.

Examples of all Enclitics.

Monoſyllables.	*Diſſyllables.*	
Κύριός σε	Κύριός ἐςι	Κύριός σέ ἐςι
Δοῦλός σε	δοῦλός ἐςι	τύπτουσί μέ τινες
Λόγος σε	λόγος ἐςι	ἕνεκα σοῦ
Θεῷ σε	Θεῷ ἐςι	ἔςι πόλις
Θεός μοι	Θεός ἐςι	ἀλλ' ἔςι, τις ἔςι.

Rule 7. In *Contractions*, an *Acute* and a *Gravis* make a *Circumflex*; as, Βασιλέας, Βασιλεῖς; ποιέω, ποιῶ; βοάετε, βοᾶτε. But a *Gravis* and an *Acute* make an *Acute*; as, ἐσαὼς, ἑξὼς; βοαέτω, βοάτω.

Thoſe are *General* Rules; now follow the *Special* Rules.

Rule 8. *Nouns* and *Participles* retain in all their caſes the accent on the ſame ſyllable as it is in the Nominative, if no *General Rule* obſtruct; as, λόγος, λόγου, λόγῳ, &c. Τύπτων, τύπτοντος, &c. Hence obſerve that, in Nouns of the third declenſion, if the accent be on the ultima of the Nominative, it will be on the penultima of the other caſes; as, λαμπάς, λαμπάδος. And if it be on the penultima of the Nominative, it will be on the antepenultima of the reſt; as, Σῶμα, Σώματος, &c.

Rule 9. The laſt ſyllable of all *Genitives* and *Datives* of the *firſt* and *ſecond* declenſion is circumflex'd, when it is acuited in the Nominative; as, Ποιητής Ποιητοῦ, &c. τιμή. τιμῆς, &c. Θεός, Θεοῦ, Θεῷ, Θεοῖν, Θεῶν, Θεοῖς.

Rule 10. The laſt ſyllable of the *Genitive Plural* of the firſt declenſion is always circumflex'd; as, Ἀτρειδῶν, μουσῶν.

Except. The Genitive plural feminine of Adjectives of three endings in ος *pure*, which are accented like their maſculines; as. G. ἁγίων, ἁγίων, ἁγίων. Alſo the Genitive plural of χλόης, χρήσης, ἐτήσιος; as, χλόων, &c.

Rule 11. Monoſyllables of the *third* have their accent on the laſt ſyllable of their *Genitives* and *Datives*, but on the firſt of their *Nominatives*, *Accuſatives*, and *Vocatives*; as, χεὶρ *manus*, χειρὸς, χειρὶ, χεῖρα, χεῖρε, χειροῖν; χεῖρες. χειρῶν, χερσὶ, χεῖρας. Add to theſe ſuch words as are declined *per Syncopen*; as, Ἀνὴρ (ἀνέρος) ἀνδρὸς, ἀνδρὶ, ἄνδρα, &c. μητρὸς of μητέρος; θυγατρὸς; and alſo γυνὴ, γυναικὸς, &c.

Except. Participles; as, Θείς, θέντος; ὤν, ὄντος; to which add theſe Genitives plural, δάδων, δμώων, κράτων, λάων, παίδων, τρώων, φώτων, ὤτων, πάντων and πᾶσι.

RULE 12. The accents of *Verbs* and *Participles* remain on the ſame ſyllable in all their tenſes, as in their roots, τύπτω, τιμάω, ἵςημι; unleſs ſome *General Rule* obſtruct: Thus, for inſtance, when the laſt ſyllable is ſhort, the acutus is on the antepenultima; as, ἔτυπλον, τέτυφα, τύπλομεν, τύπτομαι, ἐτύπτετο, τύψασθαι, *per Rule* 3.

N. 1. Theſe *acute* their laſt ſyllable, *viz.* *Participles* of the Preterperfect and Aoriſts, τυπὼν, τετυφὼς, τυφθεὶς, τυπεὶς. Five *Imperatives*, εἰπὲ, ἐλθὲ, εὑρὲ, ἰδὲ, λαβέ. All *Prepoſitions*; as, πρὸ, περὶ, ἀντὶ, &c. but if they are put after their Noun they *retract* the accent; as, τούτων πέρι.

N. 2. The 2d *Future* of Verbs, and 2d *Aoriſts* of Infinitives active, have their laſt ſyllable circumflex'd; as, τυπῶ, εἷς, εἶ, τυπεῖν. The 2d perſon in Aoriſts 2. of the Imperative middle; as, τυπῦ. Alſo the Aoriſts of the ſubjunctive paſſive; as, τυφθῶ, τυπῶ; and preſent ſubjunctive of Verbs in μι; as, τιθῶ, διδῶ.

N. 3. Every *Imperative* acutes the antipenultima if it hath one; as, παράμεινη: if it hath not, it acutes the penultima; as, μένε.

N. 4. Theſe *fourteen* monoſyllables are called Ἄτονα, becauſe they have *no Accent*, viz. *Articles*, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ. *Adverbs*, ὺ, ὄχι, οὐχ *non*, εἰ *ſi*, ὡς *ut*. *Prepoſitions*, ἐν, εἰς or ἐς *in*, ἐκ or ἐξ *ex*. But obſerve that ὺ, ἐκ and ὡς have an acute when they end a ſentence; as, ὁ, δὲ, ἔφη, ὄ. Matt. xiii. 29. πέλεκυς ὡς *ſicut ſecuris*.

§. 4. ORTHOGRAPHICAL *Obſervations.*

OBS. 1. THE CAPITAL *Letters* may be uſed to begin *ſentences*, *verſes*, *proper names*, and remarkable words. They are uſed alſo to write *titles*; where, note, they have neither *ſpiritus* nor *accent*; as, ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΣ *Homeri Ilias*; and if there's occaſion for an *Iota* ſubſcrib'd, 'tis writ ſmall on the ſide thus, ΤΩι ΠΟΙΗΤΗι.

OBS. 2. Every word, except the *fourteen* monoſyllables before-mentioned, and the *enclitics*, is marked with ſome one ACCENT. And every vowel, diphthong, and ῥ, beginning a word, is mark'd with ſome SPIRITUS. Likewiſe two ῥ ῥ in the middle of a word are always mark'd.

OBS. 3. POINTS, or *Stops*, in Greek are a *Comma* (,) a *Colon* (·) a *Period* (.) and an *Interrogation* (;). They have neither *Semicolon* nor *Exclamation*.

OBS. 4. A *Diæreſis* (¨) divides diphthongs; as, παϊς *pa-is*, ἄϋπνος *a-upnos*. A *Diaſtole* (,) diſtinguiſhes one word from another; as, τότε *tunc*, but τό, τε & *quod*. An *Hyphen* (ὑφ' ἓν *ſub unum*) connects the ſyllables of a word; as, λό-γος.

OBS. 5. An *Apoſtrophe* (') in the end of a word, when a word follows beginning with a vowel, often cuts off α, ε, ι, ο, αι, οι; as, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ for ἀλλὰ ἐγὼ. But note, there's not always a neceſſity to cut them off, eſpecially if it can't be done without abſurdity; thus in proſe, ſays *Gretſer*, it would be abſurd to ſay, ἔτυψ' ἐμὲ ἀδελφός indead of ἔτυψεν ἀδελφός με, *verberavit me frater*. Indeed all *Prepoſitions*, except περὶ and πρὸ, are uſually cut off; as, παρ' ἐμοὶ *apud me*, but περὶ αὐτὸν *circum eum*. Alſo many *Conjunctions* and *Adverbs*, ſuch as ἔτι, τὲ, ὐδὲ, μήτε, εἴτε, ἵνα, ἀλλὰ, ἔπειτα, &c. but ſeldom any other part of ſpeech, except perhaps τοῦτο, and ſuch like Pronouns. *Remember* alſo, that in cutting off, if the beginning of the laſt

laſt word is *aſpirated*, the *Tenuis* of the former word muſt be changed into an *Aſper*; as, ἐφ' ἵππου for ἐπὶ ἵππου *ſuper equo*. *N. B.* It ſometimes, but ſeldom, happens that the vowel of the laſt word is cut off, when the vowel going before is the longer; as, ὦ 'ναξ for ὦ ἄναξ *ô rex*; πῦ 'ςι for πῦ ἐςι *ubi eſt*, &c.

Obs 6 In words that are Contracted, the *Contraction* is generally uſed in proſe; as, βασιλεῖς *reges*, not Βασιλέες; Δημοσθένη ὁρῶ ἀτυχοῦντα *video infortunatum Demoſthenem*, not Δημοσθένεα ὁράω ἀτυχέοντα. *Note*, Contraction is made either by *Synæreſis* or *Craſis*. By *Synæreſis*, when two ſeparate vowels are both preſerved by being joined in a diphthong; as, ὄφεϊ ὄφει. By *Craſis*, when two ſyllables are contracted into one by the loſs of one or both of the vowels or diphthongs; as, κέραα, κέρα; τίμαε, τίμα; φίλει; τιμάεσι, τιμῶσι; ὄρεα, ὄρη, &c.

Obs. 7 Not only two ſyllables, but ſometimes two words are *contracted* into one; as, κἀγὼ for καὶ ἐγὼ *& ego*; τἀναντία for τὰ ἐναντία; καλοκἀγαθος for καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός. Where note the *Apoſtrophe* is generally mark'd, and the *Iota ſubſcripta* always, which latter in contractions will never be loſt.

Obs. 8. Remember that ν is added to all datives plural, and perſons of verbs that end in ι or ε, if the next word in the ſentence begins with a vowel; as, τύπτουσιν αὐτόν *ipſum verberant*; λέουσιν ἐκεῖνος *leonibus illis*; ἔδοξεν ἀδελφὸς *videlicet frater*.

Obs. 9. The *Adverb* οὐ *non*, is writ οὐ before a conſonant, οὐκ before a vowel with a *Lenis ſpiritus*, and οὐχ before an *Aſper*; as, οὐ πατὴρ: οὐκ ἐγὼ: οὐχ ὁρῶ. And the *Prepoſition* ἐκ is writ ἐκ before a conſonant, and ἐξ before a vowel; as, ἐκ Θεοῦ ἦλθης, ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, *a Deo veniſti, ex cælo*. Theſe *Adverbs* likewiſe, οὕτω, μέχρι, and ἄχρι. have ς added, if a vowel follows; as, οὕτως Θεὸν ἐφίλει *ſic Deum amabat*; but οὕτω εἶπε *ſic dixit*, &c.

Obs. 10. All *Greek* words are not always writ at length; observe therefore these

USUAL ABBREVIATIONS.

Short	*Plain*	Short	*Plain*	Short	*Plain*
ἀλ	αλ	μὲν	μεν	τῆς	της
ἀλλ	αλλ	μὲν	μεν	τὸ	το
ἀν	αν	μένος	μενος	τὸ	το
ἀπο	ἀπο	μεθ	μεθ	τὸν	τον
αὐ	αὐ	μετὰ	μετὰ	τὸν	τον
γὰρ	γαρ	οἷον	οἷον	τοῦ, ου	του
γεν	γεν	ος	ος	τρ	τρ
γρ	γρ	ου	ου	τρο	τρο
δὲ	δε	οὐκ, οὐκ	οὐκ	τῷ,	τῷ
δια, δια	δια	οὗτος	οὗτος	των	τῶν
εἰ, εἰ	ει	παρα	παρα	τῶν	τῶν
εἶναι	εἶναι	περι	περι	υ	ὖ
ἐκ	ἐκ	σαν	σαν	υι	υι
ελ	ἐλ	σθ	σθ	υν	υν
ἐν	ἐν	σθαι	σθαι	ὑπ	ὑπ
ἐπι	ἐπι	σπ	σπ	ὑπο	ὑπο
ἐστι	ἐστι	σσ	σσ	ὑπερ	ὑπερ
ευ	ευ	στ	στ	υς	υς
ην	ην	σχ	σχ	υσι	υσι
καὶ, ⁊	καὶ	ται	ται	χθ	χθ
κατὰ	κατὰ	ταῖς	ταῖς	ω	ὦ
μαρ	μαρ	τὴν	τὴν	&c.	

Obs. 11. Remember that γ and κ in Greek are ſounded hard before all the vowels alike; as, γα, γε, γι, γο, γυ. And obſerve that γ coming before γ, κ, χ, and ξ, is not changed, tho' it ſounds like ν; as, in ἄγγελος *angelus*, ἄγκων *ankon*, ἄγχι *anki*, λάρυγξ *larunx*.

Obs. 12. Note a letter or ſyllable is called *pure*, which has a vowel before it; and *impure*, which has a conſonant; thus, ποιέω has ω *pure*, and τύπτω has ω *impure*.

Obs. 13. The Greeks expreſs their Numbers either by their *ſmall* letters or *great*. By their Small with a daſh over'em, thus, ά. They divide the Alphabet into three claſſes; the letters of the firſt claſs from α to θ denote *units*; the ſecond from ι to π are *tens*; the third from ρ to ω are *hundreds*. But becauſe there ſhould be *nine* figures in each claſs and there are but *eight* letters, to the firſt they put ϛ, (and call it βαῦ) which ſtands for 6, to the ſecond ϟ (κόππα), which ſtands for 90, and to the third ϡ (Σάντι), which is 900. *Thouſands* are expreſs'd in the ſame order by adding a dot under the letters, thus, ͵.

Units		*Tens*		*Hundreds*		*Thouſands.*	
ά	1	ί	10	ρ́	100	͵α	1000
β́	2	κ́	20	σ́	200	͵β	2000
γ́	3	λ́	30	τ́	300	͵γ	3000
δ́	4	μ́	40	ύ	400	͵δ	4000
έ	5	ν́	50	φ́	500	͵ε	5000
ϛ́	6	ξ́	60	χ́	600	͵ϛ	10000
ζ́	7	ό	70	ψ́	700	͵ζ	20000
ή	8	π́	80	ώ	800	͵η	100000
θ́	9	ϟ́	90	ϡ́, ϻ́	900	͵θ	200000

They join 'em thus, ιά, 11; ιβ́, 12; ιγ́, 13; &c. κβ́, 22; λγ́, 33; μδ́, 44; &c. ρά, 101; σιά, 211; τκ̄ο̄, 322; &c. ͵αριά, 1111; ͵αχξϛ́, 1666; ͵αψλγ́, 1733; &c. But remember the 24 books of both *Homer*'s poems are number'd juſt as the letters ſtand in the Alphabet, from ά, 1; β́, 2; γ́, 3; to ώ, 24. In Capitals the Greeks put I for μία, 1; Π for Πέντε, 5; Δ for Δέκα, 10; H for Ἑκατὸν, 100; X for Χίλιοι, 1000; M for Μύριοι, 10000. If doubled they double the number; as, II, 2; IIII, 8; ΠΠ, 10; ΔΔ, 20. If wrote in Π they're multiplied by 5; as, $\overline{|\Delta|}$, 50; $\overline{|H|}$, 500; $\overline{|X|}$, 5000; $\overline{|M|}$, 50000; X $\overline{|H|}$ HHΔΔΔIII, 1733.

OBS. 14. The names of the *Grecian* MONTHS answering to the *Latin* are as follow.

January,	Γαμηλιὼν,	the Wedding Month.
February,	Ἐλαφηβολιὼν,	from Stag-hunting.
March,	Μουνυχιὼν,	Munichian Diana's Rites.
April,	Θαργηλιὼν,	Fruits of Earth and Sun.
May,	Σκιροφοριὼν,	Umbracular Rites, Sign to build.
June,	Ἑκατομβαιὼν,	Hecatombs offer'd.
July,	Μεταγειτνιὼν,	Metagitnian Apollo's Rites.
August,	Βοηδρομιὼν,	Theseus's Conquests.
September,	Μαιμακτηριὼν,	Turbulent Storms.
October,	Πυανεψιὼν,	Harvest ended.
November,	Ἀνθεστηριὼν,	Spoiling Earth of Flowers.
December,	Ποσειδεὼν,	Neptune's Month.

The Greeks began their year from the Summer solstice in *June*. They divided each month into three *decades*; calling the first ἱσαμένου μηνὸς *ineuntis mensis*; the *second* μεσοῦντος μηνὸς *medii mensis*, or ἐπὶ δεκάδι *supra decimum diem*; the *third* φθίνοντος or λήγοντος or ἀπιόντος μηνὸς, *deficientis, desinentis* or *exeuntis mensis*, or ἐπὶ εἰκάδι, *supra vigesimum diem*. The first day of every month was called νουμηνία *noviluniun*; or, πρώτη ἱσαμένου. The 2d, δευτέρα ἱσαμένου, &c. The 1 th πρώτη μεσοῦντος or ἐπὶ δεκάδι, &c. The 21st, δεκάτη φθίνοντος *decimus a mense desinente*; or, πρώτη ἐπὶ εἰκάδι. The 22d, ἐνάτη φθίνοντος *nonus dies a mense desinente*; and so on backwards to the last day, which was called ἕνη καὶ νέα *vetus & novus*, being as it were the beginning of the new and end of the old month. N. B. *Greek authors* that write of the Roman affairs often use the *Latin* computation and names of the *months*, viz. as, Ἰανουάριος, Φεβρουάριος, Μάρτιος, &c. as, Μαρτίαις εἴδοις, Καλένδαις Ἰανουαρίαις, *Idibus Martiis, Calendis Januariis*. PLUTARCH.

Part the Second.
Of ETYMOLOGY.

CHAP. I.

Quotuſquiſque eſt, qui, quando ad Linguam Græcam diſcendam animum applicat, non totus exhorreſcat, ejuſque difficultatem fere inſuperabilem habeat, quando decem *vel* undecim Declinationes, *&* tredecim, *exceptis adhuc Anomalis, in Lingua Græca, dari* Conjugationes *audiat, cum tamen* Conjugatio *tantum ſit* una, *&* Declinationes tres.

WELLERUS.

ETYMOLOGY, or rather ANALOGY, treats of the ſeveral Sorts of *Words*, or the Parts of Speech, and their *Likeneſs* to one another of the ſame Kind.

VI. Partes Orationis ſunt *octo*; quarum *quinque* ſunt declinabiles, *Articulus, Nomen, Pronomen, Verbum, Participium*; & *tres* indeclinabiles, *Adverbium, Conjunctio, Præpoſitio.*

Articulus, Nomen, & *Pronomen,* numero, caſu, & genere declinantur.

Numeri ſunt tres; *Singularis, Dualis, Pluralis. Duali,* cum de duobus eſt ſermo, utimur rarius.

Caſus

Caſus ſunt quinque; *Nominativus*, *Genitivus*, *Dativus*, *Accuſativus*, *Vocativus*. *Genera* tria, *Maſculinum*, *Fœmininum*, & *Neutrum*.

ARTICULUS ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, qui Nominibus præponitur, ſic declinatur.

Singulariter.			Dualiter.			Pluraliter.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F. N.	M.	F.	N.
N	ὁ,	ἡ	τὸ.			N. οἱ,	αἱ,	τὰ.
G.	τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ.	N.A. τὼ,	τὰ, τὼ.	G. τῶν,	τῶν,	τῶν.
D.	τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ.	G.D. τοῖν,	ταῖν, τοῖν.	D. τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς.
A.	τὸν,	τὴν,	τὸ.			A. τοὺς,	τὰς,	τὰ.

OBS. 1. We have followed cuſtom in making the *Article* a part of ſpeech, and rejecting an *Interjection* which is comprehended under the *Adverb*. But the *Subjunctive Articles* ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, being more properly a *Pronoun Relative*, thither have we referred it. *N.* The *Præpoſitive Article* ὁ, ἡ, τὸ is uſed not only to ſhew the gender of a Noun in declining it, but is frequently put before a Noun in a ſentence: When it ought to be wrote, and when not, ſee *Syntaxis*, Rule F.

OBS. 2. The *Dual* Number is uſed but ſeldom, the *Attics* admit it ſometimes, but the *Æolians* never. The preſent Greeks never uſe it, and *Diomedes* tells us the more ancient Greeks never did. It might therefore contribute to the eaſe both of teacher and learner entirely (like the *Latins*) to omit it in declining, provided the latter be taught this plain method of forming all *Duals*.

I. In *Nouns*, Note the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative are always alike in *Duals*, and ſo is the Genitive and Dative. Which Nominative and Genitive Dual is always formed from the Dative ſingular. The Nominative by changing ᾳ or ῃ into α, ῳ into ω, or ι into ε. And the Genitive Dual by changing ᾳ or ῃ into αιν, ῳ or ι into οιν. Thus from *Sing. Dat.* Μύσῃ, ταμίᾳ, λόγῳ, δελφῖνι, are formed *Dual* N A. V. Μύσα, ταμία, λόγω, δελφῖνε. G. and D. Μύσαιν, ταμίαιν, λόγοιν, δελφίνοιν.

II. In *Verbs*, Note when the firſt perſon plural ends in μεν, the firſt perſon Dual is the ſame; but μεθα changes α into ον; as, τυπτόμεθα *verberamur*, τυπτόμεθον *nos duo verberamur*; and ε in the ſecond perſon plural is ον in the ſecond and third Dual, if the third plural ends in σι or αι; as, τύπτετε *verberatis*, τύπτετον *vos duo verberatis*, or *illi duo verberant*; otherwiſe the third Dual ends in ην; as, ἐτύπτετον *vos duo verberabatis*, ἐτυπτέτην *illi duo verberabant*, becauſe the third plural ἔτυπτον *verberabant*, ends in ον, not in σι or αι.

However, leſt this omiſſion of the *Dual Number* ſhould not be generally approved of, I have printed it, and leave it to the *teacher*'s pleaſure either to omit it or not.

OBS. 3. *Sciopppius*, with others, by many ſolid arguments have abundantly proved that the Greeks have the *Ablative Caſe* as well as the *Latins*, and that it is always like the *Dative*.

OBS. 4. The *Adverb* ὦ is generally uſed in the Vocative inſtead of the Article, except by the *Attics*, who make the Nominative and Vocative alike. *N.* In the N. Dual, the *Article* τὼ is ſometimes feminine as well as maſculine.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of a NOUN.

VII. NOMEN eſt vel *Subſtantivum* vel *Adjectivum.*

§. 1. *Of* DECLINING Subſtantives.

Declinationes Subſtantivorum ſunt *Tres.* Quarum *Prima* in Caſibus pleriſque adſciſcit Terminationem Articuli fæminini; *Secunda* Terminationem Articuli maſculini vel neutrius; *Tertia* vero creſcit in Genitivo.

Declinatio Prima in Nominativo quatuor habet Terminationes α, η, *fæmininas*; ας, ης, *maſculinas*: ut, ἡ Μοῦσα, ἡ Ἐπιτομὴ; ὁ Αἰνείας, ὁ Ἀλσχίσης.

Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N. ἡ Μοῦσα		N. αἱ Μοῦσαι
G. τῆς Μοῦσης	N. A. V. τὰ Μούσα	G. τῶν Μουσῶν
D. τῇ Μούσῃ		D. ταῖς Μούσαις
A. τὴν Μουσαν	G. D. ταῖν Μούσαιν	A. τὰς Μούσας
V. ὦ Μοῦσα		V. ὦ Μοῦσαι.

OBS. 1. The Nouns that end in η, ας, and ης, differ but little from thoſe in α, and are thus declined:

Sing. N. ἡ Ἐπιτομὴ, G. ἐπιτομῆς, D. ἐπιτομῇ, A. ἐπιτομὴν, V. ἐπιτομὴ.
Sing. N. ὁ Αἰνείας, G. αἰνείυ, D. αἰνείᾳ. A. αἰνείαν, V. αἰνεία.
Sing. N. ὁ Ἀλχίσης, G. ἀλχίσυ, D. ἀλχίσῃ. A. ἀλχίσην, V. ἀλχίση.

In the *Dual* and *Plural* they are all declined like Μοῦσα.

N. *The* Greek Words *brought as* Examples *are all interpreted in the* VOCABULARY, *finding that the ſureſt way to raiſe the Attention, and affect the Memory. Let the Teacher therefore always require the* Meaning *of every* Greek Word *in* Latin, *both in the Text and Obſervations.*

OBS 2. That in the Greek tongue, inſtead of *ten* there are but *three* declenſions, any one, that will give himſelf leave to think, may eaſily perceive from the ſimilar Terminations of Nouns, as well as there being but *three* ways of forming their caſes. Nor is it leſs obvious that Nouns in α, η, ας, and ης, are all of the *firſt* declenſion, for the ſame reaſon that *Muſa, Epitome, Æneas,* and *Anchiſes* are of the firſt in *Latin.*

OBS. 3. Nouns ending in δα, θα, ρα, and α *pure,* make their *Genitive* in ας, and *Dative* in α; and ſo do Nouns in ᾶ contracted of αα; as, Λήδα, Μάρθα, ἡμέρα, φιλία — ας — α.; and Μνᾶ (for Μνάα) μνᾶς, μνᾶ, *mina,* &c.

OBS. 4. Some Nouns in ας make α in their *Genitive,* eſpecially proper names whoſe laſt ſyllable is circumflex'd; as, Θωμᾶς, Βοῤῥᾶς, Κηφᾶς, Λευκᾶς, &c. G. Θωμᾶ, &c. Some make both α and ου; as, Πυθαγόρας, Παλαμήδας, Μητραλόας, Μητραλόου.

OBS. 5. Nouns in ας and ης reject ς in their *Vocative*; but Nouns ending in της make their *Vocative* in α, and ſo do Nouns *Gentile, Poetical* in της, and the Compounds of μετρέω *metior,* πωλέω *vendo,* τρίβω *tero*; as, N. τοξότης, Κρίτης, Μαθητὴς, Πέρσης, κυνώπης, γεωμέτρης, βιβλιοπώλης, παιδοτρίβης, &c. V. ὦ Τοξότα, &c.

OBS. 6. There are CONTRACTIONS in every declenſion. The *Contraction* in this is made by cutting off the vowel before the termination in all Caſes. Thus,

1. Α comes of αα; as, N. Ἀθηνᾶ from Ἀθηνάα *Minerva*: or from εα, if ρ or a vowel comes immediately before; as, ἐρέα, ἐρᾶ *lana.*
2. Η comes of εα, if ρ or a vowel comes not immediately before; as, γέα, γῆ, *terra*: or of όη; as, ἁπλόη, ἁπλῆ, *ſimplex.*
3. ΗΣ comes of εας and εης; as, Ἀπελλέης, Ἀπελλῆς, *Apelles*: Ἑρμέας, Ἑρμῆς, *Mercurius*; G. Ἑρμοῦ, D. Ἑρμῇ, &c.

VIII. *Secunda* Declinatio in Nominativo *quatuor* continet Terminationes, ος & ως, *maſculinas, fœmininas,* aut *communes*; ον & ων, *neutras*: ut, ὁ λόγος *ſermo,* ὁ νεὼς *templum,* τὸ ξύλον *lignum,* τὸ ὠιῴγεων *cœnaculum.*

Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N. ὁ Λόγ-ος		N. οἱ Λόγ-οι
G. τοῦ Λόγ-ου	N. A. V. τὼ Λόγ-ω	G. τῶν Λόγ-ων
D. τῷ Λόγ-ῳ		D. τοῖς Λόγ-οις
A. τὸν Λόγ-ον	G. D. τοῖν λόγ-οιν	A. τοὺς Λόγ-ους
V. ὦ Λογ-ε		V. ὦ Λόγ-οι.

OBS. 1.

Obs. 1. Nouns of this declenſion ending in ος and ον have *Analogy* with *Latin* Nouns of the ſecond declenſion ending in *us* and *um*. But thoſe ending in ως and ων are proper only to the *Attic Dialect*, and declin'd accordingly, being form'd from Nouns ending in ος and ον. Thus—1ſt, ὁ is chang'd into ω, ʏ into ω, οι into ῳ. 2dly, If the penultima α is ſhort, it remains; as, κάλος, κάλως, *rudens*; but if 'tis long, 'tis chang'd into ε; as, νάος, νεώς, *templum*. 3dly, The Vocative is always like the Nominative, becauſe 'tis *Attic*. 4thly, the Neuter plural α is turn'd into ω; as, τὰ ἀνώγεω for ἀνώγεα.

Sing. N. V. ὁ Νεώς, G. νεῶ, D. νεῷ, A. νεών. *Dual.* N. A. V. νέω, G. D. νεῶν. *Plur.* N. V. νεώ, G. νεῶν, D. νεῶς, A. νεώς.

Obs. 2. *Neuters* have always the *Nominative*, *Acc.* and *Voc.* alike; as, *Sing.* N. A. V. τὸ ξύλον, G. τῦ ξύλʏ, D. τῷ ξύλῳ. *Dual.* N. A. V. τὼ ξύλω, G. D. τοῖν ξύλοιν. *Plur.* N. A. V. τὰ ξύλα, G. τῶν ξύλων, D. τοῖς ξύλοις.

Sing. N. A. V. τὸ Ἀνώΐεων, G. τῦ ἀνώγεω, D. τῷ ἀνάΐεῳ. *Dual.* N. A. V. τὼ ἀνάΐεω, G. D. τοῖν ἀνώγεων. *Plur.* N. A. V. τὰ ἀνώγεω, G. τῶν ἀνώΐεων, D. τοῖς ἀνώγεως.

Obs. 3. Inſtead of the *Attic* Acc. ων, ſome Nouns have ω; as, N. Ἕως, A. ἕω, *Aurora*. So have λαγὼς *lepus*, τεώς *pavo*, Ἀπόλλως *Apollos*, Ἄθως *Athos*, Κέως *Ceos*, Κῶς *Cos inſula*, Τυνδάρεως, &c. Tho' ſome of 'em have ων likewiſe; as, τὸν Ἄθών in *Herodotus*, and τὸν λαγών in *Plutarch*.

Obs. 4. Contractions in this declenſion are made thus. Εο, εʏ, ου, οʏ are contracted into ʏ, as uſual. So is εα, αα into α; οοι into οι; αο, αʏ, οω into ω. And αος here is contracted into ως, but in the third declenſion into ʏς. Examples,

Sing. N. ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρῦς *argenteus*, G. ἀργυρέʏ, ἀργυρῦ, &c. A. ἀργυρέον, ἀργυρῦν, &c. *Plur.* N. τὰ ἀργύρεα, ἀργυρᾶ, &c. And,

Sing. N. Νόος, νῦς *mens*, G. νόʏ, νῦ, D. νόῳ, νῷ, A. νόον, νῦν, V. νόε, νῦ. *Dual.* N. A. V. νόω, νῶ, G. D. νόοιν, νοῖν. *Plur.* N. νόοι, νοῖ, G. νόων, νῶν, D. νόοις, νοῖς, A. νόʏς, νῦς, V. νόοι, νοῖ, &c. And,

Sing. N. Σάος, Σῶς *ſalvus*, &c. Acc. Σάον, Σῶν. Acc. *Plur.* Σάʏς, Σῶς; Σάας, Σῶς; Σάα, Σᾶ, &c.

IX. *Tertia* Declinatio in Nominativo *novem* habet Terminationes; α, ι, υ, *neutras*; ω, *fæminam*; ν, ξ, ρ, ς, ψ, *omnium generum.*

Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N. ὁ Δελφίν		N. οἱ Δελφῖν-ες
G. τῦ Δελφῖνος	N. A. V. τὼ Δελφῖν-ε	G. τῶν Δελφίν-ωʏ
D. τῷ Δελφῖνι		D. τοῖς Δελφῖ-σι
A. τὸν Δελφῖνα	G. D. τοῖν Δελφίν-οιν	A. τʏ̀ς Δελφῖν-ας
V. ὦ Δελφίν		V. ὦ Δελφῖν-ες.

Exempla ſint Nominum *Incontractorum*.

1. Μῦσα, τίμη, ταμίας, ὀψώνης. 2. Δῆμος, ἄριστον.
3. Μὴν, ἀστὴρ, ἥρως, νὺξ, φλὲψ, μέλι, ναῦπυ, νόημα.

Exempla Nominum *Contractorum* ſint,

Omnibus, Ἅλως, ἁλὼς & ἁλὸς; κέρας, ἀρτοκρέαςque.
Paucis, Φειδὼ, αἰδὼς & ἠὼς: γραῦς, βῦς q; βότρυς q;
Πρέσβυς, ἄστυ, νομεύς: πίστις que σινεπὶ, μείζων.

Obs. 1. This *third* declenſion reſembles the third of the *Latins*; and comprehends all the *fifth ſimple*, and the *five contracted* declenſions of prolix Grammarians. Dr. *Buſby* and Mr. *Lowe* have given us thoſe five lines of examples; for the Latin of which, ſee the Vocabulary. By *Omnibus* they mean, ſuch Nouns contract in all Caſes that will admit of contraction; by *Paucis*, that ſuch contract only in ſome Caſes.

Obs. 2. To know the *Genitives* of this third declenſion. Generally A in the Nominative makes in the Genitive ατος. I makes ιτος or ιος. Υ, υος or εος. Ω, οος. N and P take ος or τος. Σ makes ος, τος, δος, θος, νος, or ντος. Ξ makes γος, κος, χος, or κτος. Ψ makes βος, πος, or φος, &c. But in this, *Uſe* is the beſt Maſter. See the Vocabulary.

Obs. 3. Sometimes ω in the Nominative is *chang'd* into ο in the Genitive, and η into ε; as, ὁ πρίων, πρίονος, *ſerra*; ὁ αἰθὴρ, αἰθέρος, *æther*. And ſome Nouns in ηρ, ερος, loſe ε by *Syncope* in the G. and D. ſingular; as, πατὴρ *pater*, μήτηρ *mater* γαστὴρ *venter*,— G. πατρὸς, D. πατρὶ, A. πατέρα, &c. But Δημήτηρ *Ceres*, and θυγάτηρ *filia*, loſe ε by *Syncope* in all the oblique Caſes. Ἀνὴρ *vir* takes δ for ε cut off; as, G. ἀνδρὸς, D. ἀνδρὶ, &c. Add to theſe, ἀρὴν, ἀρνὸς, *agnus*, and κύων, κυνὸς, *canis*, &c.

Obs. 4. The *Accuſative* ſingular uſually ends in α. But Nouns in ις, υς, αυς, and ευς, which have ος pure in the Genitive, change ς in the Nominative into ν in the Accuſative; as, N. ὄφις, G. ὄφιος, A. ὄφιν, *ſerpens*; βότρυς, βότρυν, *racemus*; ναῦς, ναῦν, *navis*; βοῦς, βοῦν, *bos*; tho' the Poets have ſometimes Acc. βότρυα, νῆα, βόα, &c. But *Barytones*, or Nouns not accented on the laſt ſyllables ending in ις and υς, which have ος impure in the Genitive, make in their Accuſative both α and ν; as, Nom. ἔρις *lis*, Acc. ἔριδα and ἔριν. N. κόρυς *galea*, Acc. κόρυθα and κόρυν, &c. Πούς *pes*, in the Accuſative has only πόδα; but its Compounds have both α and ν; as, N. πολύπους, τρίπους, Οἰδίπους, Acc. πολύποδα and πολύπουν, &c. So κλεὶς *clavis*, has κλεῖδα, κλεῖν. Παῖς *puer*, παῖδα, παῖν. Alſo Χάρις *Dea* has χάριτα, but χάρις *gratia*, χάριν.

Obs. 5. The *Vocative* is generally like the Nominative, and always ſo in Participles of this Declenſion. But, 1. Nouns in ευς or ευς, and Barytones in ις and υς reject ς; as, N. βασιλεὺς *rex*, βοῦς *bos*, ὄφις *ſerpens*, ἐπήλυς *advena*, Voc ὦ βασιλεῦ, &c. N. παῖς *puer*, Voc. ὦ παῖ; ſo N. Ἄναξ *rex*, V. ἄνα; except Voc. ὦ πούς *pes*, and ὀδὰς, *dens*. 2. Nouns declin'd by ντος reject τος; as, N. γέρων -οντος, V. ὦ γέρον *ſenex*: but Nouns in εις, εντος, make their Vocative ει or εν; as, N. πλακόεις, εντος, A. πλακόεντα or πλακόεν,

πλακόεν, *placenta*. 3. *Barytones in* ας, ανος; ην, ενος; ων, ονος; ωρ, ορος; and moſt in ης, ερος reject ος; as, N. ῥήτωρ, ορος, V. ῥῆτορ, *rhetor*, &c. Proper names, N. Ἀπόλλων, Ἀγαμέμνων, Ποσειδῶν -ῶνος, V. Ἄπολλον, &c. N. Σωτήρ, ῆρος, V. Σῶτερ *ſalvator*. 4. Nouns in ης. εος, have ες; as, N. Σωκράτης, V. Σώκρατες, &c. 3. *Nouns* in ω have the Vocative like the Dative.

Obs. 6. The *Dative plural* is formed, 1. Either of the Dative ſingular, by putting σ before ι, and rejecting δ, θ, ν, τ; as, βότρυι *racemo*, βότρυσι *racemis*; λαμπάδι *lampadi*, λαμπάσι; ὄρνιθι *avi*, ὄρνισι; δελφῖνι, δελφῖσι; Σώματι, Σώμασι. Or, 2dly, from the Nominative ſingular, by adding ι to Nouns ending in ξ, ψ, or σ after a diphthong; as, N. κόραξ *corvus*, Ἄραψ *Arabs*, βασιλεὺς *rex*. D. plur. κόραξι, &c. Except κτεὶς *pecten* κλεῖσι, πῶς *pes* ποσὶ, οὖς *auris* ὠσὶ. 3dly, From εντι is made D. plur. εισι, and from ονλι is made υσι; as from τιθέντι, τιθεῖσι *ponentibus*, from λέοντι, λέυσι *leonibus*. 4thly, Nouns in ης, ερος, by *Syncope* ρος, make the Dative plural in ασι; as, πατὴρ, πατράσι *patribus*: So ἀρὴν has ἀρνάσι *agnis*, υἱὸς has υἱάσι *filiis*, but γαςὴρ *venter* γαςῆρσι. 5thly, The *Poets* often form the Dative plural from the Dative ſingular by changing ι into εσι or εσσι, juſt as the verſe requires; as, ἥρωι *heroi*, ἡρώεσι or ἡρώεσσι.

Obs. 7. Contractions in this Declenſion are *twofold*. The *firſt* in the Nominative as well as all the other Caſes, without changing the natural Terminations, as in the two former Declenſions. Thus — N. ὁ λάας, λᾶς *lapis*, G. λάαος, λᾶος, &c. N. τὸ ἔαρ, ῆρ *ver*, G. ἔαρος, ῆρος, &c. N. ὁ τιμήεις, τιμῆς *honoratus*, G. τιμήεντος, τιμῆντος, &c. — N. ὁ πλακόεις, πλακοῦς *placenta*, G. πλακόεντος, πλακοῦντος, &c.—But the *ſecond* ſort of *Contractions* (from whence have generally been introduced *five contracted Declenſions*) have no place in the Nominative, but change the natural Terminations of ſome of the other Caſes. Obſerve therefore,

I. The Rules of *CONTRACTION*.

1. All theſe Nouns before contraction are declined according to the *Example* Δελφίν. But on the account of the concourſe of Vowels in ſome Caſes, if you would contract them, obſerve,

2. That *Genitives* change their αε and αω into ω; and αοι into ῳ; their οο into ου; and likewiſe their εο into ευ, εω into ω, εοι into οι, if they come from ης, ες, ος.

3. *Datives* ſingular always contract αϊ into ᾳ; εϊ into ει; ιϊ into ι; οϊ into οι.

4. *Nominatives*, *Accuſatives*, and *Vocatives*, contract αε, αα, and εα from ευς pure into α: But εα impure, if a Conſonant follow not, into η. Alſo εε, from ης, ες, ος, into η. Likewiſe εες, εας, into εις; ια into ι, and ιας into ις. And υες, υας, into υς; οες, οας, into ους; οα into ω.

II. The *CASES* to be contracted.

1. Nouns in ος, ης, ες, are contracted in *all* Caſes that can admit of Contraction; as, S. N. ὁ Δημοσθεν-ὴς *Demoſthenis*, G. εος, ους, D. εϊ, ει, A. -εα, η, V. -ες. *Dual*. N. A. V. εε, η, G. D. -εοῖν, οιν. *Plur*. N. V. -εες, εις, G. -εων, ων, D. -εσι, A. -εας, εις. Note, the Compounds of κλέος are *doubly* contracted; as, Ἡρακλ-έης, ης, Gen. εεος, εους; and εος, ους, &c. Proper Names in ſome Accuſatives increaſe not; as, Ἀριςοφάνες, A. Ἀριςοφάνην, &c. Remember this is uſually called the *firſt* Declenſion of Contracted Nouns.

2. Nouns in ις and ι are contracted only in the Dative ſingular, and in the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative plural; as, N. ὁ ὄφις *ſerpens*, G. ιος, *Atticè* εως. D. ϊ, ι, A. -ιν, V. -ι. *Dual*. N. A. V. -ιε, G. D. -ῖοιν. *Plu*. N. V. -ιες, ις, G. -ιων, D. -ισι, A. -ιας, ῖς. Note, this is call'ed the *ſecond* Declenſion of Contracted Nouns.

3. Nouns in ευς, υς, υ likewiſe are contracted only in the Dative ſingular, and in the Nominative, Accuſative and

Vocative plural; as, N. ὁ βασιλ-εὺς *rex*, G. -έος, *Atticè* έως, D. εῖ, εῖ. A. -έα, V. -εῦ. *Dual.* N. A. V. έε. G. D. έοιν. *Plur.* N. V. -έες, εῖς, G. -έων, D. εῦσι, A. -έας, εῖς. Note, this is called the *third* Declenſion of Contracted Nouns.

4. Nouns in ω or ως are contracted only in the Singular, their Dual and Plural being declin'd like λόγος of the Second; as, N. ἡ λεχ-ὼ *puerpera*. G. -όος, οῦς, D. -οῖ, οῖ, A. -οα, ὼ. V. -οῖ, &c. Note, this is uſually called the *fourth* Declenſion of Contracted Nouns.

5. Nouns in ας pure, and ϱας, are contracted in *all* Caſes that admit of Contraction; as, N. A. V. τὸ κέϱ-ας *cornu*, G. -ατος, αος, ως, D. -ατι, αῖ, ᾳ. *Dual.* N. A. V. -ατε, αε, α, G. D. -ατοιν, αοιν, ων. *Plur.* N. A. V. -ατα, αα, α, G. -ατων, αων, ων, D. -ασι. This is uſually called the *fifth* Declenſion of Contracted Nouns. *Note*, Some *Comparatives* in ων are thus contracted in the Accuſative ſingular, and N. A. V. plural: as, μείζων *major*, A. μείζ-ονα, οα, ω. N. V. *plur.* -ονες, ους, υς, A. -ονας, οας, υς, &c.

X. In omnibus Declinationibus OBSERVANDA,

1. Nominativus, Accuſativus, Vocativus Dualis ſemper idem eſt; ſimiliter Genitivus & Dativus.

2. In Plurali Nominativus & Vocativus idem eſt. Genitivus perpetuò deſinit in ων, & in primâ Declinatione ſemper circumflectitur.

3. Per ſingulos Numeros idem eſt Nominativus, Accuſativus, Vocativus Neutrorum, quæ pluraliter exeunt in α.

Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N. A. V. τὸ Σῶμα	N. A. V. τὼ σώματε	N. A. V. τὰ σώματα
G. τοῦ σώματος	G. D. τοῖν σωμάτοιν	G. τῶν σωμάτων
D. τῷ σώματι		D. τοῖς σώμασι.

§. 2.

§. 2. RULES *for the* GENDER *of* NOUNS.

XI. DE *Generibus* Nominum apud Græcos Regulæ ferè ſint eædem quæ Latinorum; nempe SIGNIFICATIONE *duæ.*

1. Nomen ſignificans *Marem* Genus eſto *virile*;
Nomen item *Venti* ac *Fluvii* Genus eſto *virile*:
Nomen ſignificans *Femellam* ſit *muliebre*;
Inſulæ item Nomen, *Regionis*, & *Arboris*, *Urbis*.

2. *Communis* Generis, quod Sexum ſignat *utrumque*.

EX TERMINATIONE Regulæ ſunt *Sex*.

R. 1, & 2. In *prima* & *ſecunda* Declinatione, ſimilium Terminationum cum *Latinis* eadem eſt Ratio; ut,

I. *Hæc* Μοῦσα, Ἐπιτομὴ: *Hic* Τιάρας q; Κομήτης.
II. *Hic* Λαός atq; Λέως: *Hoc* Ἄριστον atq; Εὔϊεων.

N. For *Exceptions*, viz. *Feminines* in ος, ſee the VOCABULARY.

R. 3. Nomen in ον deſinens, quicquid ſignificet, eſt *Neutrum*; ut, τὸ τέκνον *filius*, aut *filia*: Sic quoque *Nomen Indeclinabile*.

R. 4. Nomina *tertiæ* Declinationis in ν, ρ, ξ, ψ, ΑΣ ανϛος, ης, ως, ευς, & υς deſinentia, ſunt *Maſculina*.

N. For *Exceptions*, ſee the VOCABULARY.

R. 5.

R. 5. Nomina *tertiæ* Declinationis in ω, ιν, εδων vel ηδων, γξ, ΑΣ αδος, ΤΗΣ τητος, ις, υς, αις, αυς, & ς impurè, ſunt *Fæminina*.

N. For *Exceptions*, ſee the VOCABULARY.

R. 6. Nomina *tertiæ* Declinationis in α, ι, υ, αρ, ορ, ΑΣ ατος, & ος, ſunt *Neutra*.

N. For *Exceptions*, ſee the VOCABULARY, and alſo for *Doubtfuls*.

§. 3. *Of* HETEROCLITE *NOUNS*.

XII. HETEROCLITA ſunt, quæ a communi declinandi ratione deflectunt, *deficiendo*, *variando* vel *redundando*.

1. DEFECTIVES in *Number* are either *Singular only*; as, All *proper* Names, and ſuch as want the Plural in *Senſe*; as, ὁ ἀὴρ, ἡ ἅλς, ἡ γῆ, τὸ πῦρ, τὸ ἔλαιον, &c.—or,

Plural only; as, *Feſta Deorum*, Διονύσια, &c. *Urbes quædam*, Ἀθηναῖ, Θῆβαῖ, τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα, &c. Ἀχαιοὶ, Εὐμενίδες, Ἐμβάδες, Ἔφοροι, τὰ ἐπιτίμια, τὰ ὀνείρατα, τὰ πτέρεα, &c.

Defectives in Caſe, are,

Aptotes; as, Ἄλφα, βῆτα, &c. and theſe *Neuters*: Βοέτας, δαὸς, δέμας, ἐέλδωρ, ἦδος, ἦτορ, κᾶας or κᾶς, λέπας, μῆχος or μῆχαρ, νῶκαρ, σέθας, Σκίναρ, τέκμαρ or τέκμωρ, ὕπαρ, &c. χρέος, χρεὼν, and Nouns cut off by *Apocope*; as, δῶ for δῶμα *domus*, or lengthened by *Paragoge*; as, στρατοφι for στράτος *exercitus*. And all Cardinal Numbers from πέντε *quinque* to ἑκατον *centum*. Or,

Monoptotes; as, ἡ δὼς, αἱ κατακλῶθες, ὦ πάν, &c. Or,

Diptotes; as, ἀμφὼ, ἀμφοῖν; οἱ φθοῖες, τὰς φθεῖας, &c. Or,

Triptotes; as, N. μάρτυς, A. μάρτυν, D. μάρτυσι. Et, *quoad Terminationem*, N. ὁ Ἰησῦς, G. D. V. Ἰησοῦ, A. Ἰησοῦν. And, G. ἀλλήλων, D. ἀλλήλοις, αις, οις, A. ἀλλήλους, ας, α, *alius*, *alium*.

2. VARIANTS in *Gender* are Maſculine in the ſingular, and Maſculine and Neuter in the Plural; as, *Sing.* N. ὁ δεσμός. *Plur.* οἱ δεσμοὶ, and τὰ δεσμά. So are δίφρος, κύκλος, λύχνος, σταθμὸς, σῖτος, τράχηλος, δάκτυλος, μηρὸς, μοχλὸς, &c. But *Sing.* ἡ κέλευθος. *Plur.* αἱ κέλευθαι and τὰ κέλευθα. *Sing.* ὁ καὶ ἡ τάρταρος. *Plur.* τὰ τάρταρα. *Sing.* N. ὁ ζυγός and τὸ ζυγόν. *Plur.* only τὰ ζυγά. So ὁ νῶτος and τὸ νῶτον. *Plur.* τὰ νῶτα, &c.

Variants in Caſe, are *Neuters* in αρ, which make ατος in their Genitive; as, ἄλειαρ, ἄλειφαρ, δέλεαρ, ἔδαρ, ἦμαρ, ἧπαρ, κάρηνα, κλέαρ, ὄνειαρ, ὕθαρ, πεῖραρ, στέαρ, φρέαρ: G. ἀλείατος, &c. Add to theſe, γάλα γάλακτος, ὄναρ ὀνείρατος, ὗς ὑὸς, Σκῶρ Σκατὸς, ὕδωρ ὕδατος. And ἡ γυνὴ γυναικὸς, as if from γύναιξ, &c. V. γύναι.

Sing. N. ὁ Ζεὺς *Jupiter*, G. Ζηνὸς vel Διὸς, D. Ζηνὶ vel Διΐ, A. Ζῆνα vel Δία, V. ὦ Ζεῦ.

Γόνυ

Γόνυ and δόρυ in *Proſe* make G. γόνατος and δόρατος, &c. The *Poets* γενὸς and δουρὸς, &c.

Ναῦς in *Proſe* is thus declin'd, *Sing.* N. ἡ ναῦς, G. νεὼς, D. νηὶ, A. ναῦν. *Plur.* N. νῆες, G. νεῶν, D. ναυσὶ, A. ναῦς, &c.

3. REDUNDANTS in the *Nominative*, are many *Maſculines* in ης and ως; as, κλήτης, κλήτωρ: in ης and ης; as, πλαστὴς, πλαστὴς, &c. Alſo υἱὸς, υἱεῦς, υἷες, &c. Likewiſe many *Feminines* in α and η; as, ἄκνα, η: in η and ος; as, ἀσχόλη, -ος: in ις and ια; as, Σπάνις, -ια, &c. Alſo ἀηδὼν and ἀηδὼ, &c. Likewiſe many *Neuters* in ος and ον; as, τὸ δένδρος, δένδρον: in ον and ιον; as, ἄεθλον, -ιον: Alſo τὸ ὕδωρ, ὕδος. There are likewiſe many more *Redundants* in the Nominative; as, σφατ-ὸς, ιὰ; βαθμ-ὸς, ὶς; αὐχμὸς, μὴ, &c. ἄϋτμὴν, μὴ; δελφὶς, ἶν; ἀκτὶς, ἶν; Θὶς, Θὶν, &c. θύμος, ον; ἀσπασμὸς, μα; ὁ Σκότος and τὸ Σκότος ηνία, ήνιον; χάεμα, μη, &c. ἡ αἰδὼς and τὸ αἶδος *pudor*, &c. σίμβλος, η, ον; ὁ χειμὼν ἡ χειμὰς, το χεῖμα, &c. Μάκαρ, μάκαρος, μακάριος *beatus*, &c. with many others.

Redundant in the Genitive, are ſome Nouns in υς; as, N. νῦς *mens*, G. ὕ and όος. So χρῦς, &c. Some in ως; as, Μίνως, G. ω and ωος; ὁ γέλως, G. ωτος and ω. Some in ις; as, ἡ τίγρις, G. ιδος and ιος. Alſo ἡ Θέμις, G. ιδος and ιος. Some in ης; as, ὁ δάρης, G. ι and ητος. Κόμης, G. ι and ητος: So Θάλης, μύκης, with ſome others.

§. 4. Of NOUNS *Denominative, Feminine, Patronymicks, Gentiles, Poſſeſſives, Amplificatives, Diminutives, Verbals,* and *Compounds.*

XIII. NOMINA *Denominativa, Fœminea, Patronymica, Gentilia, Poſſeſſiva, Amplificativa, Diminutiva, Verbalia, & Compoſitiva* apud Græcos, quoad Derivationem, præcipue conſiderentur.

I. DENOMINATIVES or *Cognate Nouns* are of various ſorts. For, 1. From the Genitive of moſt Adjectives may be deduced *Maſculines* in ων, *Feminines* in της, ια, ύνη, and *Neuters* in ίον; as, from φίλος, ι, come φίλων, and φιλότης, φιλία, φιλοσύνη, and τὸ φίλιον. 2. From the Dative plural of the third declenſion in υσι are formed *Feminines* in ία; as from γέρων, D. *plur.* γέρυσι comes γερυσία. 3. From Adjectives in ής come *Feminines* in εια; as, Ἀλήθεια from ἀληθής. 4. From Subſtantives are made Adjectives in αῖος, αλέος, ιος, and της; as, δρομαῖος, ἀργαλέος, ἠράνιος, οἰκέτης, from δρόμος, ἄλγος, οὐρανός, οἶκος. Beſides—

II. FEMININES, from *Maſculines of the firſt* declenſion in ης, end in ις, τρια, or τρις; as, Προφῆτις, Ποιήτρια, Αὐλητρὶς, from their Maſculines προφήτης, ποιήτης, αὐλητής. From *Maſculines of the ſecond*, they end in α, η, ινη, or αινα; as, Θεὰ, δήλη, ἰατρίνη, λύκαινα, from their Maſculines, Θεὸς, δῆλος, ἰατρὸς, λύκος. From

Maſculines

Maſculines of the third, they end often in αινα, ασσα, εια; as, λέαινα, ἄνασσα, ἱέρεια, from λέων, ἄναξ, and ἱερεύς, &c.

III. PATRONYMICKS are the *proper Names* of perſons, ſo called by the Poets, from their *Fathers* or Anceſtors. 1. *Maſculines* end in άδης, ίδης, or ιάδης: For from primitive proper names of the firſt declenſion in ας or ης, or of the 2d in ιος, comes αδης; as, Αἰνει-άδης, Ἱππότ-άδης, Ἠλι-άδης, from Αἰνεί-ας, Ἱππότ-ης, Ἦλι-ος: From the 2d, in ος impure, or the Genitive of the 3d, comes ίδης; as, Αἰακ-ίδης, Νεςορ-ίδης, from Αἴακ-ος, and Νές-ωρ, ορος: But when the penultima of any Genitive is long, the laſt ſyllable may be chang'd into ιάδης; as, Ἀſχισ-ιάδης, Ἀτλαντ-ιάδης from Ἀſχίσ-ης, υ, and Ἄτλ-ας, αντος: So from Πηλ-εὺς, έος, Ionice ήος, comes Πηλέ-ίδης *craſi* Πηλείδης and *Ionicè* Πηλη-ιάδης. 2. *Feminines* end in ας, ις, ῑς, ινη, or ωνη: For from *Maſculines* in αδης and ιδης, by leaving out δη, come ας and ις; as, Ἠλιας and Καδμίς from Ἠλιάδης and Καδμίδης; but the Poets often inſert η; as, Καδμηΐς, Βρισηΐς, Χρυσηΐς: From primitive Nouns of the 2d and 3d, the laſt ſyllable impure, comes ινη, the laſt ſyllable pure, ωνη; as, Ἀδρας-ίνη, Νηρ-ίνη from Ἄδρας-ος, Νήρ-ευς; and Ἀκρισι-άνη, Ἠετιώνη from Ἀκρίσι-ος, Ἠετί-ων. Ionick Patronymicks end in ιων; as, Κρόνος, Κρονίων. Dorick Patronymicks add δας to their Primitive; as, Κρέων, Κρεωνδας.—*Note*, *Patronymicks* in δης and νη are of the 1ſt declenſion; but ων, ας, and ις of the 3d.

IV. GENTILES, or the Names of *Townſmen*, end generally in της, ατος, ιος, ινος, or ευς; as, Σπαρτιάτης, Ἀθηναῖος, Βαβυλώνιος, Ῥηγῖνος, Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, from the Cities, Σπάρτη, Ἀθῆναι, Βαβύλων, Ῥήγιον, Ἀλεξάνδρεια. *Feminines* end often in σσα; as, Κρῆσσα, Κίλισσα, from Κρήτη, Κιλικία, and ſometimes in ια from Males in ιος; as, Ἀθαναῖα, &c.

V. POSSESSIVES are derived both *a Propriis & Appellativis*, and end in ειος, ιος, ειος, κος, νος, or ωδης; as, Ἑκτόρειος, πατρώιος, Ἀχίλλειος, μυσικὸς, ἀνθρώπινος, λιθώδης, from Ἕκτωρ, πατὴρ, Ἀχιλλεὺς, μῦσα, ἄνθρωπος, λίθος, *Hector*, *pater*, *Achilles*, *muſa*, *homo*, *lapis*. Some are *redundant*; as, βασίλειος and βασιλικὸς *regalis*; Ἀνθρώπειος, ἀνθρωπικὸς, ἀνθρώπινος, and ἀνθρωπώδης *humanus*.

VI. AMPLIFICATIVES increaſe the ſignification, and end in ος, ας, or ων; as, ἀρνειὸς, παιδνὸς from ἄρς, παῖς, *agnus*, *puer*, and πωγωνίας, ςομίας, from πώγων, ςόμα, *barba*, *os*; and Γνάθων, Πλάτων, Πλάτων, γείλων, from γνάθος, πλαῦς, πλᾶτος, χεῖλος, *Maxilla*, *latus*, *divitiæ*, *labrum*, &c.

VII. DIMINUTIVES are deriv'd both *a Propriis & Appellativis*. *Maſculines* generally end in ων, αξ, σκος, λος, υς; *Feminines* in ων, ις, σκη, νη; *Neuters* in ιον; as, Μωρίων, λίθαξ, ἀνθρώπισκος, ναυτίλως, Διονῦς, from μῶρος, λίθος, ἄνθρωπος, ναύτης, Διονύσιος, *ſtultus*, *lapis*, *homo*, *nauta*, *Dionyſius*; and Ἀρπεδὼν, κρηνὶς, παιδίσκη, πολίχνη, from ἁρπεδόνη, κρήνη, παῖς, πόλις, *funis*, *fons*, *puella*, *oppidum*; and γνωμίδιον, πολίχνιον, from γνωμὴ, πολίχνη, *ſententia*, *oppidum*, &c.

VIII. VERBALS are reduc'd either, 1ſt, From the *Active Preſent*; as, Νίκ-η, βασιλ-εία, δύναμ-ις, εἰδ-ος, from νικάω, βασιλεύω, δύναμαι, εἶδω, *vinco*, *regno*, *poſſum*, *video*: or, from the *Aor.* 2. as, φυγ-ὴ, πάθος, from ἔφυγον, ἔπαθον, *fugiebam*, *patiebar*. 2. From the *Middle Perfect*; as, τροφὴ, λόγ-ος, λέγ-ιον, τοκ-εὺς, from τέτροφα, λέλογα, τέτοκα, *nutrivi*, *dixi*, *peperi*. 3. From the three perſons ſingular of the *Paſſive Perfect*; which end in μαι, σαι, ται; as, γράμμα, γραμμὴ, ψαλμὸς, from γέγραμμαι, ἔψαλμαι, *ſcriptus ſum*, *cantus ſum*: Κρίσ-ις, δοκιμασ-ία, from κέκρισαι, δεδοκίμασαι, *judicatus es*, *probatus es*, and Ποιη-τὴς, χρις-ὸς, χαρακ-τὴρ, ῥήτωρ, κιθαρισ-τὺς, ὀρχήσ-τρα, ὀρχήστρια, κοιμι-τήριον, δίδακ-τρον, and *gerundivum* λεκτέος, α, ον, from πεποίηται, κέχρισαι, κεχάρακται, ἔῤῥηται, κεκιθάρισαι, ὤρχησαι, κεκοίμηται, δίδακται, λέλεκται, *factus eſt*, *unctus*, *notatus*, *dictus*, *luſus citharâ*, *ſaltatus*, *dormiri factus*, *doctus*, *dictus*, &c.

IX. Con-

IX. COMPOUNDS the *Greeks* delight in. Sometimes they join two Nominatives, leaving out ſuch letters as would ſound harſh; as, Ναυμαχία, *ex* ναῦς *navis*, and μάχη *pugna*; Θεοσεχθεία; Θεόφιλος. Sometimes a Nominative and Genitive; as, γεώσοικος, ληςοκτόνος. Sometimes an Accuſative and Nominative; as, γυνεχής. Sometimes an Ablative *(ſi licet ita loqui)* and Nominative; as, χειρίσοφος, ὀρεσίτροφος. Sometimes a Verb and Noun; as, λειποτάκτης, φερένικος, οἰκότριψ. Sometimes *Numerals* to other Nouns; as, ὀκτώπους, ἑκατόνταεχος, τριακονταέτης or τριακοντούτης. Sometimes four or five *Particles*; as, ὁπωσδηποτοῦν *quomodocunque*, from ὅπως, δὴ, ποτε, οὖν; and καθαπεραινεὶ *ſicut*, from καὶ, ἀ, περ, ἀν, εἰ, &c.

§. 5. *Of* DECLINING Adjectives.

XIV. NOMINA *Adjectiva* tripliciter variantur; nempe per Terminationes *tres*, vel *duas*, vel *unam*.

Adjectiva *trium* Terminationum deſinunt in ος, υς, ων, ας, εις, ως; & ad formam Subſtantivorum *ſecundum Terminationem* ſic declinantur—

Hæc τύπ]ων, τύψας, τυφθεὶς, τε]υφὼς, καλὸς, ὀξύς.

Καλ-	ὸς,	ἡ,	ὸν.	Τύψ-	ας,	ασα,	αν.
Ὀξ-	ὺς,	εῖα,	ύ.	Τυφθ-	εὶς,	εῖσα,	έν.
Τύπ]-	ων,	υσα,	ον.	Τε]υφ-	ὼς,	υῖα,	ός.

OBS. 1. The learner by *written Exerciſes* is to practiſe himſelf in declining Adjectives thro' *all Caſes*.

Adjectives of *three* endings in ος are declined like Subſtantives of the firſt and ſecond declenſion thus. *Sing.* N. Καλ-ὸς, ἡ, ὸν, G. οῦ, ῆς, οῦ, D. ῷ, ῇ, ῷ, A. ὸν, ἠν, ὸν, V. ὲ, ἡ, ὸν. *Dual.* N. A. V. ὼ, ᾱ, ὼ, G. D. οῖν, αῖν, οῖν. *Plur.* N. οἱ, αἱ, ἀ, G. ῶν, ῶν, ῶν, D. οῖς, αῖς, οῖς, A. ὺς, ὰς, ὰ, V. οἱ, αἱ, ὰ. But if they end in ος *pure* or ρος, they make their *Feminine* in α, the Genitive in ας, and Dative in ᾳ, &c. as, N. Ἀνθη-ρὸς, or, Ἄγι-ος, α, ὸν, G. υ, ας, υ, D. ῳ, ᾳ, ῳ, A. ον, αν, ον, V. ε, α, ον, &c. Except ſome *Materialia* in εος; as, χρύσεος; and all *Numerals* in οος; as, ὄγδοος, which make η. So likewiſe ἁπλόος, όη, όον; and Adjectives *contracted* in υς; as, ἁπλ-ῦς, ῆ, ῦν, &c.

OBS. 2. Adjectives of *three* endings, in υς, ων, ας, εις, ως, are declin'd like Subſtantives of the third and firſt declenſion; as, *Sing.* N. ὀξ-ὺς, εῖα, ύ, G. έος, είας, όος, &c. N. τύπτ-ων, υσα, ον, G. οντος, ούσης, οντος, &c. N. τύψας, ασα, αν, G. αντος, άσης, αντος, &c. N. τυφθ-εὶς, εῖσα, ἐν, G. έντος, είσης, έντος, &c. N. τετυφ-ὼς, υῖα,

υῖα, ὸς, G. ὸτος, υῖας, ὸτος, &c. Except πολὺς and μέγας.

Obs. 3. Thoſe that end in ων, ας, ις, ὡς, are moſtly *Participles*. Two *Adjectives* are declined thus, μέλ-ας, αινα, αν; τάλ-ας, αινα, αν; but πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, and others, like τύψας. Adjectives in ις have their Feminines in ἐσσα; as, χαρί-εις, ἐσσα, εν. *Note*, όεις, όεσσα, όεν, is contracted into οῦς, οῦσα, οῦν; as, μελιτ-οῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν, for μελιτόεις, &c. And ήεις, ήεσσα, ήεν, into ῆς, ῆσσα, ῆν; as, τιμ-ῆς, ῆσσα, ῆς, for τιμήεις, &c.

Obs. 4. The Adjective πολὺς *multus*, and μέγας *magnus*, have their Neuter ſingular πολὺ and μέγα, and their Accuſative Maſculine πολὺν and μέγαν, but borrow all the reſt from πολλὸς and μεγάλος *obſolete*; thus, πολὺς, πολλὴ, πολύ, G. πολλοῦ, πολλῆς, πολλοῦ, &c. N. Μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, G. μεγάλου, μεγάλης, μεγάλου, &c. The Poets have ſometimes, N. πολὺς, G. πολέος, D. πολέϊ. *Plur.* N. πολέες, G. πολέων, D. πόλεσι, A. πολέας. Alſo πολλὸς, ὴ, ὸν, &c. like καλὸς.

XV. Adjectiva Terminationum *duarum* deſinunt in ην, ων, ωρ, ας, ης, ις, ος, υς, υς, ως; & ad formam Subſtantivorum *pro terminatione* ſic declinantur —

Ἄρρην, εὐδαίμων, μελαλήτωρ, ἀείνας, ἀληθὴς,
Εὔχαρις, ἔνδοξος, δίπυς, ἄδακρυς, εὔγεως.

	M. & F.		N.	M. & F.		N.
Sing. N.	Ἀρρ-	ην,	εν.	Εὐχαρ-	ις,	ι.
	Εὐδαίμ-	ων,	ον.	Ἔνδοξ-	ος,	ον.
	Μελαλήτ-	ωρ,	ορ.	Δίπ-	υς,	υν.
	Ἀείν-	ας,	αν.	Ἄδακρ-	υς,	υ.
	Ἀληθ-	ὴς,	ες.	Εὔγε-	ως,	ων.

Obs. 1. Theſe Adjectives make, *Genitive* ενος, ονος, ορος, αντος, εος, ιτος, υ οδος, υος, ω, like Subſtantives of the like endings, &c.

Obs. 2. Moſt Derivatives and compounded Adjectives in ος are thus declined. And thus the *Attics* decline all Adjectives that end in ος: Some of 'em have ſometimes their Feminine different from their Maſculine; as, ἀθάνατ-ος, η; αἰάνι-ος, α; τέρ-ην, ειρα; θήλ-υς, εια, &c.

XVI. Ad-

XVI. Adjectiva *unius* Terminationis definunt in ξ, ιν, ς, ρ, ψ ; & ad formam Subſtantivorum *pro Terminatione* ſic declinantur. —

Ἅρπαξ, τριλλώχιν, πολυδείρας, τρίσμακαρ, αἴθοψ.

	M. F. N.		M. F. N.
Sing. N.	Ἅρπα-ξ,	G. γος.	Τρισμακα-ρ, G. ρος.
	Τριλλώχ-ιν,	G. ινος.	Μάκα-ρ, G. ρος.
	Πολυδείρα-ς,	G. τος.	Αἴθο-ψ, G. πος.

Obs. 1. Decline Ἅρπαξ, &c. *Sing.* N. Ἅρπα-ξ, G. αγος, D. αϊ, A. αϊα, and αξ, V. αξ. *Dual.* N. A. V. αγε, G. D. ἄγοιν. *Plur.* N. αγες and αγα, G. ἄγων, D. αξι, A. αγας and αγα, V. αγες and αγα, &c. But Verwey gives this as his opinion, *Græcos nulla Adjectiva omnium generum comprehendere ſub una Terminatione veriſimile videtur ; nam,* ὁ & ἡ ἅρπαξ, rapax, *eſt generis communis : Nam pro* τὸ ἅρπαξ, *rectius* τὸ ἁρπάκτικον ; *pro* τὸ μάκαρ, *rectius* τὸ εὔδαιμον, *quanquam* μάκαιρα beata, *in fœminino invenias, inquit* Voſſius.

Note, The Numerals εἷς, δύο, τρεῖς, and τέσσαρες, are thus declined.

Sing. N. εἷς, μία, ἕν, G. ἑνὸς, μιᾶς, ἑνὸς, D ἑνὶ, μιᾷ, ἑνὶ, A. ἕνα, μίαν, ἕν. With its *Compounds*, οὐδεὶς and μηδεὶς *nullus*, &c.

Dual. N. Δύο, *Atticè* δύω, G. D. δυοῖν and δυεῖν, D. δυσί *poeticé*. But Δύο is found in all Genders and Caſes.

Plur. N. τρεῖς and τρία, G. τριῶν, D. τρισὶ, A. τρεῖς and τρία.

Plur. N. τέσσαρ-ες and α, G. τεσσάρων, D. τέσσαρσι, A. τέσσαρ-ας and α, &c. For all other *Numerals* ſee the Vocabulary.

§. 6. Comparison *of* Adjectives.

XVII. Comparationis Gradus ſunt tres, *Poſitivus, Comparativus,* & *Superlativus.*

Adjectiva in ος poſt ſyllabam *longam* formant *Comparativum* & *Superlativum* mutando ος in οτερος & οτατος ; ut, ἔνδοξ-ος, οτερος, οτατος, *glorioſus, glorioſior, glorioſiſſimus.* Sed poſt *brevem* in ωτερος & ωτατος ; ut, σοφ-ὸς, ωτερος, ωτατος, *ſapiens, ſapientior, ſapientiſſimus.*

Obs. If the preceding syllable is common, 'tis either, ότερος, ότατος, or ώτερος, ώτατος, as, ἶσος *æqualis*, ἰσότερος or ἰσώτερος, &c. And such are ἰσχυρὸς *fortis*, φανὸς *perspicuus*, &c.

XVII. Adjectiva in ις mutantur in ερος & εσταλος; in ις, αρ, & υς, adjiciunt sibi τερος & ταλος; in ης, υς, & ας, adjiciunt Neutris suis τερος & ταλος; in ην & ων assumunt Nominativis pluralibus τερος & ταλος; in ξ, ubi ος Genitivi mutatur in ίκτερος & ίκταλος; ut,

Ἔνδοξος, ἱκανὸς: Χαρίεις, γαστρὶς, μάκαρ, ἁπλοῦς: Εὐσεβὴς, εὐρὺ, μέλαν. Βλακὸς, & τέρενες πρόφρονες;

Obs. 1. Ἔνδοξος and ἱκανὸς, are Examples to Rule XVII. The rest to this.

In εις Χαρί-εις, έστερος, έστατος.
ις Γαστρὶς, τηρος, τατος.
αρ Μάκαρ, τηρος, τατος.
υς Ἁπλοῦς, τηρος, τατος.
ης Εὐσεβ-ὴς, ες, τερος, τατος.
υς Εὐρ-ὺς, υ, τερος, τατος.
ας Μέλ-ας, αν, τερος, τατος.
ην Τέρ-ην, ενες, τερος, τατος.
ων Πρόφρ-ων, ονες, τερος, τατος.
ξ Βλὰ-ξ, κ-ος, ίστερος, ίστατος.

Obs. 2. Adjectives in υς are also often changed into ίων and ιστος; as, εὐρὺς, εὐρίων, εὔριστος. Likewise some in ος are *Irregular*; thus, αἴσχρος, αἰσχίων, αἴσχιστος; ἐχθρὸς, ἐχθίων, ἔχθιστος; καλὸς, καλλίων, κάλλιστος; οἰκτρὸς, οἰκτίων, οἴκτιστος; ῥάδιος, ῥαΐων, ῥᾴστος, or ῥᾴων, ῥᾷστος; φίλος, φίλτερος and φιλίων, φίλτατος and φίλιστος.

Obs. 3. These are *more irregular*.

Ἀγαθὸς or Ἐσθλὸς, *bonus*, ἀμείνων, ἀγαθώτατος, ἄρειων, ἄριστος, βελτίων or βέλτερος βέλτιστος, κρείσσων, κράτιστος, λωίων, λῷστος, φέρτερος, φέρτατος or φέριστος, *melior, optimus*.

Κακὸς, *malus*, κακώτερος or κακίων, κάκιστος, χείρων or χερείων, χείριστος, *pejor, pessimus*.

Μέγας, μείζων, μέγιστος, *magnus, major, maximus*.

Μικρὸς or Ἐλαχὺς, *parvus*, μικρότερος and μείων, ἥσσων, ἥκιστος, ἐλάσσων, ἐλάκιστος, *minor, minimus*.

Πολὺς, πλείων, πλεῖστος, *multùs, plus, plurimus*.

For some of which irregularities we may account thus. Ἀρείων, ἄριστος, *melior* or *fortior*, &c. comes from Ares *Mars*; βελτίων or βέλτερος, from βέλομαι *volo*; also λῷστος from λῶ *volo*, quia *optima quæque maximè volumus*.

lumus, φέρτερος *præstantior*, aut *qui plus potare potest*. Κράτιστος from κράτος *robur*, quod *bonitatis est quædam species*. Πλείων dicitur quasi πολίων, and πλεῖστος quasi πόλιστος.

Obs. 4. Some Adjectives in ος cast away ο or ω; as, Γέραιος, γεραίτερος. γεραίτατος *senex*. Παλαιὸς, Ζκολαῖος, θέρειος, δεξίος, &c.

Obs. 5. The *Attics* form many Adjectives in ος by αίτερος and αίτατος; as, ἴδιος, ἰδιαίτερος, ἰδιαίτατος, *proprius*, &c. Such are ἥσυχος, ἶσος, μέσος, πλησίος, ὄψιος, πέπων, &c. And many by έστερος, and έστατος; as, αἰδοῖος, αἰδοιέστερος, αἰδοιέστατος *venerabilis*, &c. Such are γεναῖος, ζπεδαῖος, ὡραῖος, ἄμορφος, ἄκρατος, ἄφθονος, ἀνιηρὸς, &c. And some by ίστερος and ίστατος; as, λάλος, λαλίστερος, λαλίστατος, *loquax*; by *Syncope*, λάλιστος, ὀλίγος, ὀλίγων, ὀλιγίστατος, and ὀλίστος, *parvus*, &c. Also ψεύδης, ίστερος, ίστατος *mendax*.

Obs. 6. From βαθὺς, βραχὺς, ταχὺς, μακρὸς, instead of the Comparatives βαθίων, βραχίων, ταχίων, μακρίων, the *Poets* have sometimes βάσσων, βράσσων, θάσσων, and μάσσων, &c.

Note, 1. Sometimes, (tho' seldom) *Comparatives* and *Superlatives* are compar'd again; as, χείρων, χειρότερος, *multo pejor*; καλλίων, καλλιώτερος *multo pulchrior*. Ἐλάχιστος, ἐλαχίστερος, *minor minimo*, Eph. iii. 8.

N. 2. Some Adjectives, derived from other Parts of Speech, seem to *want the Positive*; as, these from *Substantives*, κερδίων, κέρδιστος; ὑψίτερος, ὕψιστος; κυδίων, κύδιστος; ῥιγίων, ῥίγιστος; βασιλεύτερος, βασιλεύτατος; κύντερος, κύντατος, &c. From *Verbs*, δεύτερος, δεύτατος, &c. From *Participles*, ἐρρώμεν-ος, έστερος, έστατος. Add to these *Adverbs* and *Prepositions*; as,

Adverbs.

Ἄνω, ἀνώτερος, ἀνώτατος.
Κάτω, κατώτερος, κατώτατος.
Ἔσω, ἐσώτερος, ἐσώτατος.
Ἔξω, ἐξώτερος, ἐξώτατος.
Ἐγγὺς, ἐγγύτερος, ἐγγύτατος.
Πρόσω, προσώτερος, προσώτατος.
Ὀπίσω, ὀπίσερος, ὀπίσατος.
Πόρρω, πορρώτερος, πορρώτατος.
Πρωΐ, πρωϊαίτερος, πρωϊαίτατος.
Πέρα, περαίτερος, περαίτατος.

Prepositions.

Ὑπὲρ, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος.
Πρὸ, πρότερος, πρῶτα and πρῶτος.
Ὑπὸ, ὕστερος, ὕστατος.

N. 3. Some *want the Comparative*; as, Ἀνθρώπινος, ἀνθρωπινέστατος; Αὐτὸς, αὐτότατος; Κλεπτὴς κλεπτίστατος.

N 4. Some are *Comparatives only*; as, Θεώτερος, ἀφάρτερος, ἀμιλλότερος, &c.

N. 5. Some are *Superlatives only*; as, Ἔσχατος, πύματος, μυχαίτατος, μυχοίτατος vel μύχατος, ὕψιστος, &c.

N. 6. *Comparatives* and *Superlatives* are generally *declined* like other Adjectives. *Comparatives* in ων, especially irregular ones; thus, *Sing.* N. Πλείων, καὶ τὸ -ον, *plus*, G. ονος, D. ονι, A. ονα, οα, ω, καὶ τὸ -ον, V. ονε. *Dual.* N. A. V. ονε, G. D. όνοιν. *Plur.* N. V. ονες, οες, ους, καὶ τὰ -ονα, οα, ω, G. όνων, D. οσι, A. ονας, οας, ως, καὶ τὰ -ονα, οα, ω.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of a PRONOUN.

XIX. PRonomen eſt pars orationis, quæ *pro Nomine* uſurpatur.

Pronomina *primitiva* ſunt *novem*, ἐγὼ *ego*, σὺ *tu*, ἕ *ſui*, ὅτος *hic*, ἐκεῖνος *ille*, αὐτὸς *ipſe*, ὃς *qui*, τίς *quis?* δεῖνα *quidam.*

Pronomina *derivativa* ſunt *undecim*, ἐμὸς *meus*, σὸς *tuus*, ὃς vel ἑὸς *ſuus*, νωΐτερος *noſter duorum*, σφωΐτερος *veſter duorum*, ἡμέτερος *noſter*, ὑμέτερος *veſter*, σφέτερος *ſuus*, ἡμεδαπὸς *noſtras*, ὑμεδαπὸς *veſtras*, & ποδαπὸς *cujas?*

Subſtantiva ſunt ἐγὼ, σὺ, & ἕ.

Sing.	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
N. Ἐγώ.	N. A. νῶϊ νώ.	N. ἡμεῖς.
G. ἐμεῦ *vel* μεῦ.		G. ἡμῶν.
D. ἐμοί *vel* μοί.	G. D. νῶϊν νῷν.	D. ἡμῖν.
A. ἐμέ *vel* μέ.		A. ἡμᾶς.

Sing.	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
N. σύ.		N. ὑμεῖς.
G. σεῦ.	N. A. V. σφῶϊ σφῶ.	G. ὑμῶν.
D. σόι.		D. ὑμῖν.
A. σέ.	G. D. σφῶϊν σφῷν.	A. ὑμᾶς.
V. σύ.		V. ὑμεῖς.

Sing.

Sing.	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
N. *caret.*	N. A. σφωὲ, σφὲ.	N. σφεῖς.
G. σ̃.		G. σφῶν.
D. οἱ̃.	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφὶν.	D. σφίσι.
A. ἓ.		A. σφᾶς.

Cætera Pronomina ſunt *Adjectiva.*

Sing.	*D.* N. A. τύτω, ταύτα, τύτω. G. D. τύτοιν, ταύταιν, τύτοιν.	*Plur.*
N. ὅτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο.		N. οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα.
G. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου.		G. τούτων.
D. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ.		D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις.
A. τοῦτον, ταύτην, τοῦτο.		A. τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.

Obs. In like manner are declined its *Compounds*, τοι-οῦτος *talis*, τοσ-οῦτος *tantus*, and τηλικ-οῦτος *tantus*; as, N. τηλικοῦτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικοῦτο, G. τηλικούτου, τηλικαύτης, τηλικούτου, &c. But the *Attics* make theſe ον in the Neuter.

XX. Αὐτὸς *ipſe*, & ἐκεῖνος *ille*, faciunt Neutrum per ὸ, & declinantur ut ὃς *qui*, Relativum.

Sing.	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
N. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ.	N. A. ὥ, ἄ, ὥ,	N. οἵ, αἵ, ἅ.
G. οὗ, ἧς, οὗ.		G. ὧν.
D. ᾧ, ᾗ, ᾧ.	G. D. οἷν, αἷν, οἷν.	D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς.
A. ὅν, ἥν, ὅ.		A. οὕς, ἅς, ἅ.

Obs. An Article put before αὐτὸς, ſignifies *idem*; as, ὁ αὐτὸς, ἡ αὐτῆ, τὸ αὐτὸ (or ταὐτό or ταυτόν, &c.) *idem, eadem, idem*, &c. Ἄλλος, η, ο, *alius*, is declined like ὃς *qui*.

XXI. *Sing.*	*Dual.*	*Plur.*
M. F. N.		M. F. N.
N. τίς, τί.	N. A. τίνε.	N. τίνες, τίνα.
G. τίνος.		G. τίνων.
D. τίνι.	G. D. τίνοιν.	D. τίσι.
A. τίνα, τί.		A. τίνας, τίνα.

Obs. Add to this τὶς, τινὸς, *aliquis*, which differs only in *accent* from τίς *quis*, whose compounds ὅστις, *quivis*, *quilibet*, *quisquis*, *quicunque*, is declined like ὅς and τίς. N. ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, G. ὅτινος, ἧστινος, ὅτινος, &c. But in ὁσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, περ is only an *Expletive*.

XXII. Δεῖνα, *quidem*, *quædam*, *quoddam*, plerumque est indeclinabile, aliquando tamen sic declinatur: *Sing.* N. δεῖνα vel δεὶς, G. δεῖνος vel δείνα̃ος, D. δεῖνι vel δείνα̃ι, A. δεῖνα.

Cætera Pronomina, ἐμὸς, σὸς, ὃς, νωΐτερος, ϛφωΐτερος, ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφέτερος, ἡμεδαπὸς, ὑμεδαπὸς, & ποδαπὸς, ad formam *Adjectivorum* ejusdem terminationis inflectuntur.

Pleraque Pronomina carent *Vocativo*; si vero habeant, similis est Nominativo.

Obs. 1. Sometimes for ἐσῶ the *Attics* have ἔσωσε, and in the Dative ἔμοιγε, but in other Cases the words are separate; as, ἐμοῦ γε, ἐμὲ γε, &c.

Obs. 2. The *Dorians* use μίν and νίν for *ipsum*, *ipsam*, *ipsos*, *ipsas*, *ipsa*, and sometimes for *ipsius*. They use also ϛφός, ϛφέος, η, ον, for *suus*, from ϛφέ *se*, Sing. and Plur. which they use for ἑ *se*.

Obs. 3. The *Derivatives* are formed of their *Primitives*; thus, Ἐμὸς, ἡ, ὸν, *meus*, *a*, *um*, from G. ἐμοῦ, in N. ἐσῶ. Σὸς, σὴ, σὸν, *tuus*, from σοῦ, in N. σὺ. Ὅς, ἥ, ὅν *suus*, from G. ἑ *sui*. Νωΐτερος, α, ον, *noster duorum*, from νῶϊ, the Dual of ἐσῶ. Σφωΐτερος, α, ον, *vester duorum*, from ϛφῶϊ, the Dual of σὺ. Ἡμέτερος, α, ον, *noster*, from ἡμεῖς *nos*. Ὑμέτερος, α, ον, *vester*, from ὑμεῖς *vos*. Σφέτερος, α, ον, *suus*, from ϛφεῖς *ipsi*, the Plural of ἑ *sui*. Ἡμεδαπὸς, ὸ, ὸν, *nostras*, from ἡμεῖς *nos*, and δάπεδον *solum*. So ὑμεδαπὸς *vestras*, and ποδαπὸς *cujas*, of ὑμεῖς *vos*, & ποῖος *qualis*.

Obs. 4. The *Compounds* ἐμαυτοῦ, *mei ipsius*, ϛεαυτῷ *tui ipsius*, have only the Singular; but ἑαυτοῦ both Singular and Plural. All of them want the Nominative and Vocative; as,

Sing. G. ἐμαυτ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ. D. ἐμαυτῷ, ῇ, ῷ. A. ἐμαυτὸν, ὴν, ὸ.
G. ϛεαυτ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ, &c.
Sing. G. ἑαυτ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ, &c.
Plur. G. ἑαυτ-ῶν. D. οῖς, αῖς, οῖς. A. ὰς, ὰς, ὰ. Or,
G. ϛφῶν αὐτῶν. D. ϛφίσιν αὐτοῖς. A. ϛφᾶς αὐτούς.

But

But cuſtom ſeems to have introduced theſe compoſitions contrary to reaſon; for σὲ is the Accuſative, and αὐτῦ the Genitive; ἕ is Singular, and αὐτὲς Plural. Whence *Homer* generally writes ἐμὲ αὐτὸν, σὲ αὐτὸν, ἕ αὐτὸν, or only αὐτὸν, and ϛφᾶς αὐτὲς, never ἐμαυτὸν, ϛεαυτὸν, ἑαυτὸν, or ἑαυτὲς, &c.

Obs. 5. Theſe might have been added to Pronouns, τοῖος *talis*, οἷος *qualis*, ποῖος *qualis*, ὅσος or ἡλίκος *quantus*, πόσοι *quot*, ποσὸς *quotus*, ποταπὸς *cujus*, ποσαπλῶς *quotuplex*, ὁποῖος *quiſnam*, ἕκας ος *quiſque*, ἕτερος *alter*, πότερος *uter*, οὐδέτερος *neuter*, ἑκάτερος *alteruter*, &c.

CHAP. IV.

§. 1. *Of a* VERB, *and its* ACCIDENTS.

XXIII. VERBUM per *Modos*, *Tempora*, *Numeros*, *Perſonas*, *Voces*, & *Conjugationes*, declinatur.

MODI ſunt quinque, *Indicativus*, *Imperativus*, *Optativus*, *Subjunctivus*, & *Infinitivus*.

TEMPORA ſunt novem, *Præſens*, *Imperfectum*, *Perfectum*, *Pluſquamperfectum*, *Aoriſtus primus*, *Aoriſtus ſecundus*, *Futurum primum*, *Futurum ſecundum*, & *Paulo poſt-futurum* quod ſolum in Paſſivâ admittitur.

NUMERI ſunt tres, *Singularis*, *Dualis*, *Pluralis*, & in ſingulis Numeris tres PERSONÆ.

VOCES etiam ſunt tres, *Activa*, *Paſſiva*, & *Media*.

CONJUGATIONES ſunt duæ; nempe, *Prima* in ω, ut τύπϛω *verbero*, τιμάω *honoro*; & *Secunda* in μι, ut ἵϛημι *ſto*, τίθημι *pono*.

Obs. 1. In Latin, the *Optative* and *Subjunctive* Moods are alike, but in Greek they differ.

Obs. 2. Beſides the *Tenſes* of the Latins, the Greeks have *four* more, viz. *Futurum ſecundum*, *Aoriſtus primus*, *Aoriſtus ſecundus*, and *Paulo-poſt-futurum*. The *ſecond* Future is leſs uſed than the *firſt*, eſpecially in Paſſives. The *Paulo-poſt-futurum* is but ſeldom uſed, and then only in the Paſſive, ſignifying a thing immediately to be done; as, τετύψομαι *mox verberabor*. The Ἀόριστοι Χρόνοι or *Indefinite Tenſes*, are ſo call'd, becauſe (perhaps) they're often uſed indifferently either for the *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, or *Pluperfect*; tho' moſtly for the *Perfect*, whence the *Claſſics* uſe them oftner than the *Perfect* itſelf. However they're alſo ſometimes uſed for the *Preſent*, and alſo for the *Future*, eſpecially in Imperatives and Subjunctives.—But the moſt accurate obſervations on *Tenſes* that I have met with, are the late Reverend Dr. *Samuel Clarke*'s, in his notes upon *Homer*, who plainly denies this promiſcuous uſe of the *Aoriſt Tenſes*; his words are, "Hæc quidem tempora (ſcil χρόνοι Ἀόριστοι) vim ſuam variè ſortiuntur, partim ex *præſentibus*, partim ex *præteritis* & *futuris*, interdum etiam ex *Thematis ipſius* naturâ. Quamobrem hæc quidem neque in *diverſis linguis* ſingula ſingulis reſpondent, neque in *ejuſdem linguæ* verbis omnibus; & interdum una eademque vox, pro diverſo orationis contextu, diverſum habet ſignificatum: non utique promiſcuè & ἀλόγως, ſed certâ quâdam & definitâ ratione." This, in reſpect to *Homer*, he has demonſtrated. See his *Notes* on Il. α. ver. 37. δ. ver. 492. ε. ver. 587. ζ. ver. 124. θ. ver. 322, &c.

Obs. 3. For *Numbers* and *Perſons*, ſee the obſervation on the Dual Number, p. 12.

Obs. 4. Moſt Greek Verbs have three *Voices*, *Active*, *Paſſive*, and *Media*. The *Media* is declined partly like the *Active*, as in the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenſes; and partly like the *Paſſive*, as in all other Tenſes: However its *ſignification* is generally *Active*, eſpecially in *Perfectis*, *Aoriſtis*, and *Futuris*; but its Preſent and Preterimperfect, being always the ſame as in the *Paſſive*, ſignifies either *actively* or *paſſively*; as, τύπτομαι, *verbero*, *verberor*. This is the general ſenſe of *Grammarians*, but Dr. *Clarke* has more critically diſtinguiſh'd the primogenial uſe of the Middle Voice. See his notes on *Homer*, Il. γ. ver. 141.

Obs. 5. Obſerve that ſome Verbs are *Tranſitive*; as, τύπτω *verbero*; ſome *Abſolute* or *Neuter*; as, ζῶ *vivo*; and ſome *Deponent*; as, δέχομαι *accipio*, ἐργάζομαι *operor*; which laſt, tho' they have no *Active* ending, ſignify *actively* in all their Tenſes, and are declined *partim Paſſivâ*, *partim Mediâ Voce*, as will be hereafter ſeen. But note, the *Paſſive Aoriſtus* 1. of *Deponents* ſignifies ſometimes *paſſively*; as, ἐδέχθην *acceptus ſum*.

Obs. 6. *Clenard*, *Camden*, *Leeds*, and moſt other Grammarians, except *Weller*, *Verwey*, and *Lowe*, make *thirteen* Conjugations; ſix *Barytones* in ω; as, τύπτω, λέγω, ἀνύτω, πλάσσω, τέμνω, τίω; three *contracted*; as, ποιέω, ῶ, βοάω, ῶ, χρυσόω, ῶ; and four *in* μι; as, τίθημι, ἵστημι, δίδωμι, ζεύγνυμι. Which multitude *(turba quidem tyronibus terribilis)* may be reduced to *two*, for theſe brief reaſons founded on a Grammatical *Axiom*, which few will diſallow, viz. *Ubicunque nulla eſt differentia formationis, ibi nova Declinatio aut Conjugatio fingi non debet*. *Firſt* therefore, if all *Barytones* in ω in their Preſent, Future, and Preterperfect Tenſes, which are their radical Tenſes, are formed by *one* and the *ſame* Rule or Method, why mayn't *one Conjugation* for 'em ſuffice? And if all *contracted Verbs* are formed like 'em (except in their *Contractions*, which depend upon the ſame laws as the *Contractions of Nouns*) why mayn't they be included too?—But, *ſecondly*, as for Verbs in μι, tho' they come of Verbs in ω, and differ from them only in *three* Tenſes; yet ſeeing in theſe *three* Tenſes they have one common and peculiar form to themſelves, widely differing from Verbs in ω, Reaſon and Method, for the eaſe of Learners, and to prevent confuſion, claim a *ſecond* Conjugation. *Verbum ſat*, &c.

§. 2.

§. 2. *Of the* FIRST CONJUGATION, *or* Declining VERBS *in* ω.

XXIV. IN Conjugatione Verborum in ω ſunt quatuor conſideranda, *Characteriſtica*, *Terminatio*, *Augmentum*, & *Penultima*.

CHARACTERISTICA *Litera* conſideratur in tribus præcipuis Temporibus Verbi, *Præſenti*, *Perfecto*, & *Futuro primo*; ut,

Τύ-Π-τω, τύ-Ψ-ω, τέ τυ-Φ α, *verbero*.

TERMINATIO *Futurorum* omnium cujuſcunque Modi ac Vocis eſt plerumque eadem cum Terminatione *Præſentis* ejuſdem Modi & Vocis. Sic quoque *Imperfecti* & *Aoriſti ſecundi* Activæ Vocis & Mediæ.

Præſens & *Imperfectum* ſunt omnino ſimilia niſi in Indicativo, ſic quoque *Perfectum* & *Pluſquamperfectum*.

AUGMENTUM habet locum in omnibus *Præteritis* & *Aoriſtis* Indicativorum, atque in *Perfecto* & *Paulo-poſt-futuro* omnium Modorum & Participiorum.

PENULTIMA in quibuſdam temporibus mutatur, præcipue *Aoriſtis ſecundis*, *Futuris ſecundis*, ac *Perfecto* & *Pluſquamperfecto Medio*.

OBS.

OBS. THE *eaſieſt* and moſt *conciſe* GENERAL METHOD to underſtand *GREEK VERBS.*

When in an Author we meet with a *Greek Verb*, the *four* things to be conſider'd are its *Characteriſtic*, *Termination*, *Augmentum*, and *Penultima*.

I. The CHARACTERISTIC diſcovers its Tenſe, and to which of the three principal parts of the Verb it belongs, and at length its ending in *Radice*, the mutual variations being as follow, *viz.*

Charact. of the *Preſent.*		*Future.*	*Preterperfect.*
1. In *Labials*,	π, β, φ, πλ.	ψ.	φ.
As,	Τέρ-πω	τέρ-ψω	τέτερ-φα, Delecto.
	Λεί-βω	λεί-ψω	λέλει-φα, Sacrifico.
	Γρά-φω	γρά-ψω	γέγρα-φα, Scribo.
	Τύ-πλω	τύ-ψω	τέτυ-φα, Verbero.
2. In *Palatines*,	κ, γ, χ, σσ, τλ.	ξ.	χ.
As,	Πλέ-κω	πλέ-ξω	πέπλε-χα, Plico.
	Λέ-γω	λέ-ξω	λέλε--χα, Dico.
	Βρέ-χω	βρέ-ξω	βέβρε-χα, Rigo.
	Ὀρύ-σσω or τλω	ὀρύ-ξω	ὤρυ-χα, Fodio.
3. In *Linguals*,	τ, δ, θ, ζ, ω pure.	σ.	κ.
As,	Ἀνύ-τω	ἀνύ-σω	ἤνυ-κα, Perficio.
	Σπεύ-δω	σπεύ-σω	ἔσπευ-κα, Feſtino.
	Πείθ-θω	πείσ-σω	πέπει-κα, Suadeo.
	Φράζ-ζω	φράσ-σω	πέφρα-κα, Dico.
	Τίω	τίσ-σω	τέτι-κα, Honoro.
4. In *Liquids*,	λ, μ, ν ρ, μν.	ω.	κ.
As,	Ψάλ-λω	ψαλ-ῶ	ἔψαλ-κα, Pſallo.
	Νέμ-μω	νεμ-ῶ	νενέμη-κα, Diſtribuo.
	Φαίν-νω	φαν-ῶ	πέφαν-κα, Oſtendo.
	Σπείρ-ρω	σπερ-ῶ	ἔσπαρ-κα, Sero.
	Τέμ-νω	τεμ-ῶ	τετέμη-κα, Scindo.

For in all Verbs, every Tenſe agrees in its *Characteriſtic* with one of theſe three. Thus,

Every *Preſent* and *Preterimperfect* agrees with the PRESENT Indicative Active without exception. And ſo commonly do every 2 *Aoriſt*. 2 *Future*, *Middle Perfect*, and *Pluperfect*, except that in πλ, κλ, λλ, μν, the ſecond letter is rejected, their *penultima* being generally ſhort. Vide *Penultima*, &c.

Every 1 *Future*, and 1 *Aoriſt*, of the Active and Middle Voices, follows the Characteriſtic of the *firſt* FUTURE Indicative Active. Except five, 1 *Aoriſts*, ἔθηκα poſui, ἔδωκα dedi, ἧκα miſi, εἶπα dixi, and ἤνεγκα tuli. *Note*, ſome Verbs in σσω form their 1 *Future* in σω; as, ἀρρώσσω venor, ἀγγώσω, &c. Some in ζω form ξω; as, αἰάζω *ejulo*, αἰάξω; ἁρπάζω, ἁρπάξω and ἁρπάσω, &c. Some in ζω form γξω; as, κλάζω, κλάγξω, &c. Four *Futures* change the *Spiritus* of the *Preſent*, τρέχω, θρέξω; τρέφω, θρέψω; ἔχω, ἕξω; τύφω, θύψω. Every *Perfect* and *Pluperfect* Active agrees with the PRETERPERFECT Indicative Active without exception. And ſo do every *Perfect*, *Pluperfect*, *firſt Aoriſt*, *firſt Future*, and *Paulo-poſt-future* of the Paſſive; except that in the Characteriſtics (*ſeeing* φ *and* χ, *according to the Rules of Orthography, ſee page* 3, *can't ſtand before* μ, σ, τ, *nor* ζ *can* κ *before* σ *or* θ, *therefore*) φ, χ, before μ, κ, τ, and κ before μ, σ, τ, θ, *as in the Terminations* μαι, σαι, ται, μεθον, θον, &c. are chang'd thus, πμ, πς, πλ, are put for φμ, φς, φλ;

as

as from τέτυφα come τέτυμμαι ψαι, πται, &c. and γμ, ξ, κτ, are put for χμ, χσ, χτ; as, from λέλε-χα come λέλε-γμαι, ξαι, κται, &c. and σμ, σ, ς, σθ, are put for κμ, κσ, κτ, κθ; as, from πέπει-κα come πέπει-σμαι, σαι, ςαι, σθον, &c.

N. 1. In *Liquids*, and generally in ω *pure*, if the penultima of the *Perfect* be long, κ is loſt before μ and τ, as it is before σ; and alſo before θ; as, *Aor.* 1. ἐψάλ-θην, unleſs when σμ is found in the *Perfect*, for then κ as at other times is chang'd into σ; as, πέπεισμαι, *Aor.* 1. ἐπείσθην: Theſe *Aor.* 1. are irregular, ἐμνήσθεν *recordatus ſum*, ἐῤῥώσθην *convalui*, ἐσώθην *ſervatus ſum*, εὑρέθην *inventus ſum*, ἠρέθην *ſublatus ſum*, ἐνέθην *laudatus ſum*, &c.

N. 2. In *Liquids* the Characteriſtics λ and ρ are retain'd before κ; as, ἔ-ψαλ-κα, ἔσπαρ-κα: But μ never comes before κ without inſerting η; as, νενέμη-κα from νέμω *diſtribuo*: and ν before κ is rejected unleſs in Verbs in αίνω, and polyſyllables in ύνω, where 'tis turn'd into γ, as from κλί-νω, κέκλι-κα, and from φαίνω, πέφαγκα. And juſt as λ, μ, ν, ρ, are in the *Perfect* Active before κ, ſo are they in the *Paſſive* Tenſes before μ, σ, τ, θ, except that γ turns into its ν, and before μ into μ.

N. 3. The firſt Vowel of the *Preſent* is often rejected from *Preterperfects* in ηκα; as, καλέω, *voco*, κέκληκα not κεκάληκα.

II. The TERMINATION helps to diſcover the *Voice*, *Mood*, *Tenſe*, *Number* and *Perſon* of a Verb.

The *Preſent* and *Preterimperfect* in all Moods are alike, except in the Indicative; and ſo are the *Preterperfect* and *Pluperfect*.

The Terminations of the *Future* Tenſes of every particular Mood is like the *Preſent* of the ſame Mood in all Voices: Except that in the 2d *Futures* of the Active and Middle Voices, when η and ο ſtand firſt in the Termination, they're turn'd into ει and ε; ſo it is likewiſe in the *firſt Futures* of Liquids, in the Active and Middle Voices; thus when the Preſent has ομαι, εσθαι, theſe have οῦμαι, εῖσθαι, &c. Furthermore, to the Termination of the *Preſent* Paſſive, the 1 *Future* prefixes θης, the 2 *Future* ης, and the *Paulo-poſt-future* σ; ſo that of ομαι, comes θησομαι, ησομαι, σομαι.

In the *Middle Voice*, the *Preſent* and *Imperfect* are the very ſame words as in the *Paſſive*. The *Preterperfect* and *Pluperfect* have the ſame Termination as in the *Active*. Every *ſecond Aoriſt* in the *Active* and *Middle Voices* have the ſame Termination as the *Preterimperfect* of the ſame Mood. So that no Tenſe in the *Middle Voice* but the *firſt Aoriſt* has a peculiar Termination.

In the *Paſſive*, the Terminations of the *two Aoriſts* are alike; but the firſt prefixes θ to their common Termination, having θην, θης, &c. where the *ſecond* has ην, ης, &c. *Note*, in the Imperative the *firſt* has θητι inſtead of θηθι for ſound's ſake, and the *ſecond* ηθ for ητι, &c.

The *Aoriſts* ſupply the Place of *Futures* in the *Imperative* and *Subjunctive*, where they are wanted.

The *Perfect* and *Pluperfect* of the *Optative* and *Subjunctive Paſſive* are uſually ſupplied by the Perfect *Participle*, and the Tenſes of εἰμὶ *ſum*.

But theſe and the reſt may perhaps be more eaſily learn'd by *ſight*, thus.

The *Primary* Terminations of every Tenſe.

Tenses.	Voice.	Indicat.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Particip.
Preſent and Fut.	Active.	ω	ε	οιμι	ω	ειν	ων
Imp. and Aor. 2.	Active.	ον					
Perfect.	Act. and Mid.	α	ε	οιμι	ω	έναι	ώς
Pluperfect.	Act. and Mid.	ειν					
Aoriſt 1.	Active.	α	ον	αιμι	ω	αι	ας

Tenses.	Voice.	Indicat.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj	Infin.	Particip
Preſent and Fut.	Paſſ and Mid.	ομαι }	ου	όιμην	ωμαι	εσθαι	όμενος
Imperf.	Paſſ. and Mid.	ομην }					
Aoriſt. 2.	Middle.			ἕιην	ῶ		
Perfect.	Paſſive.	μαι }	σο	μένος	μένος	θαι	μένος
Pluperfect.	Paſſive.	μην }					
Aoriſt 1. and 2.	Paſſive.	ην	ηθι	είην	ῶ	ῆναι	είς
Aoriſt 1.	Middle.	άμην	αι	αίμην	ῶμαι	ασθαι	άμενος

Compare thoſe *Tables* with the following.

The Terminations of the *Perſons*.

Active.	Singular. 1.	2.	3.	Dual. 1.	2.	3.	Plural. 1.	2.	3.
Preſent and Fut.	ω	εις	ει		ετον	ετον	ομεν	ετε	ουσι
Imperfect and Aoriſt 2.	ον	ες	ε		ετον	έτην	ομεν	ετε	ον
Perfect Act. and Mid.	α	ας	ε		ατον	ατον	αμεν	ατε	ασι
Pluperfect Act. and Mid.	ειν	εις	ει		ειτον	είτην	ειμεν	ειτε	εισαν
Aoriſt 1. Act.	α	ας	ε		ατον	άτην	αμεν	ατε	αν
Aoriſt 1. 2. Paſſ.	ην	ης	η		ητον	ήτην	ημεν	ητε	ησαν
Opt. Pret. Perf. Fut Act.	οιμι	οις	οι		οιτον	οίτην	οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν
Optat. Aoriſt. 1. Act.	αιμι	αις	αι		αιτον	αίτην	αιμεν	αιτε	αιεν
Subj. Pr. Perf. A. 1. 2. and Aor. 1. 2. Paſſ.	ω	ῃς	ῃ		ητον	ητον	ωμεν	ητε	ωσι
Passive.									
Pref. and Fut. P. and Mid.	ομαι	ῃ	ει̃αι	όμεθον	εσθον	εσθον	όμεθα	εσθε	ονται
Imp. P. Aor. 2. Mid.	όμην	ου	ετο	όμεθον	εσθον	έσθην	όμεθα	εσθε	οντο
Perfect Paſſ.	μαι	σαι	ται	μεθον	θον	θον	μεθα	θε	νται
Pluperfect Paſſ.	μην	σο	το	μεθον	θον	θην	μεθα	θε	ντο
Aoriſt 1. Mid.	άμην	ω	ατο	άμεθον	ασθον	άσθην	άμεθα	ασθε	αντο
Optat. Pr. and Fut. Paſſ	οιμην	οιο	οιτο	όιμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην	όιμεθα	οισθε	οιντο
Optat. Aor. 1. Mid.	αίμην	αιο	αιτο	άιμεθον	αισθον	αίσθην	άιμεθα	αισθε	αιντο
Subj. Pr. P. and A. 1. M.	ωμαι	ῃ	ῆται	ώμεθον	ησθον	ησθον	ώμεθα	ησθε	ωνται

The Termination of *Imperatives*.

Active.	Singular. 1.	2.	3.	Dual. 1.	2.	3.	Plural. 1.	2.	3.
Pref. Perf. and Aor. 2.		ε	έτο	}	ον	-ων		-ε	-ωσαν
Aoriſt 1.		ον	άτω	}					
Passive.									
Preſent.		ου	εσθ-ω	}	-ον	-ων		-ε	-ωσαν
Aoriſt 1. and 2.		ηθ-ι	ήτ-ω	}					
Perfect.		-σο	-θω	}					
Aoriſt 1. Middle.		αι	άσθ-ω	}					

You

You may obſerve here *firſt*, that ſuch as follow the *Active Analogy* are very much alike. For the *ſecond Perſon* ſingular ends always in ς, except Imperatives. The *third* comes of the ſecond by rejecting ς; but of ας comes ε. The *firſt* Perſon Dual is wanting in all theſe, becauſe the firſt Perſon plural ends in μεν. The *ſecond* Dual comes of the *ſecond* ſingular, by turning ς into τον; but from εις and ης of ω, caſt away ι and the *punctum ſubſcriptum*. The *third* Dual is in all Voices the ſame with the *ſecond*, when the third plural ends in σι or ται; otherwiſe ον the ſecond is changed into την for the third; but the Imperatives into ων. The *firſt* perſon plural is made of the ſecond Singular, changing ς into μεν; but ει from ω turns into ο, ſo does ε, but η into ω. The *ſecond* plural is made of the *ſecond* Dual, changing ον into ε. The *third* Plural, you ſee, changes the *third* Plural μεν ſometimes into σι, ſometimes ν, ſometimes σαν, and ſometimes εν; but in the Preſent Indicative we ſay ασι not οσι.

Obſerve *ſecondly*, that ſuch as follow the *Paſſive Analogy*, have another Method of Formation; except in the *third* Perſon Dual, and *ſecond* Plural. Conſult the *Table* for the *ſecond* and *third* Perſons Singular. The *firſt* Perſon Dual, and the *firſt* Plural come of the *firſt* Singular, by changing μαι or μην into μεθον for the Dual, and into μεθα for the Plural. The *ſecond* Dual is made of the *third* Singular by turning ται or το into σθον; but in the Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative only into θον. The *third* Plural is made of the *third* Singular, by turning ε before τ into ον; but in the Perfect and Pluperfect, when a Conſonant comes before τ, it is made of the *firſt* Singular by *Circumlocution*, viz. μαι is turn'd into μένοι εἰσί, and μην into μένοι ἦσαν.

III. The AUGMENTUM (ſo call'd *quòd auget Præſentis aut Syllabarum numerum, aut primæ Syllabæ Quantitatem*) is next to be conſider'd, as having a Place in all *Preterimperfects*, *Preterperfects*, *Preterpluperfects*, and *Aoriſts* of Indicatives, and in all *Preterperfects*, *Preterpluperfects*, and *Paulo-poſt-futures* whatever. Thus—every Verb begins either with a *Vowel*, *Diphthong*, or *Conſonant*.

1. If it begins with a *changeable* Vowel or Diphthong, *viz.* with α, ε, ο, αι, αυ, οι, they are chang'd thus in the forementioned Tenſes, α and ε into η, ο into ω, αι into ῃ, αυ into ηυ, οι into ω; as, Ἀκούω, *in Imperfecto* ἤκουον: ἐλεύθω, ἠλεύθον: ὀρύττω, ὤρυττον: αἴρω, ἦρον: αὐξάνω, ηὔξανον: οἰκίζω, ᾤκιζον. But if the Verb begins with an *Immutable* (that is any other) Vowel or Diphthong *viz.* with η, ι, υ, ω, ει, ευ, ω, the ſame will be the Beginning of all Tenſes; as, ἠχέω, ἤχεον, &c.

2. If the Verb begins with a *Conſonant*, then ε is prefixed to all the aforeſaid Tenſes; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπτον ——Before which ε (if the Verb begins with a *ſingle* Conſonant, or a *Mute* with a *Liquid*) in all *Perfects*, *Pluperfects*, and *Paulo-poſt-futures*, is prefixed the ſame Conſonant that follows ε; as, τέτυφα, &c. But for *Aſpirates* φ, χ, θ, are prefix'd *Tenues* π, κ, τ; as, φράζω, πέφρακα. In *Preterpluperfects* of the Indicative another ε is prefix'd before that Conſonant; as, ἐτετύφειν. —— But if the Verb begins with a double Conſonant, then only ε is prefix'd to all the augmented Tenſes.

N. 1. If a Verb begins with ῥ, the ῥ is *doubled* in all the augmented Tenſes; as, ῥίπτω, *Imp.* ἐῤῥίπτον, *Perf.* ἔῤῥιφα, &c. But the *Poets* don't always obſerve this.

N. 2. Some Verbs beginning with ε, *take* ι after ε for their Augment in ſome Tenſes; as, ἔχω, Imp. εἶχον: ἐάω, Imp. εἴαον, εἶον, Aor. 1. εἴασα: ἐθίζω, Aor. 1. εἴθισα: ἐθίζομαι, Pret. εἴθισμαι: ἔθω, P. M. εἴωθα: ἕω, Pret. εἷκα: ἕλκω, ἑλκέω or ἑλκύω *trabo*, Imp. εἷλκον or εἵλκεον: ἕπομαι, εἱπόμην: ἐργάζομαι, Imp. εἰργαζόμην, P. εἴργασμαι: ἑρέω, Perf. εἴρηκα: ἑρπάω, Plup. εἱρπάκειν: ἕω, A. 1. εἶσα, Paſſ. P. εἶσμαι: ἑζιάω, εἱζίων. Αἱρέω in Aor. 2. has εἷλον from ἕλω *obſolete*: and ἔπω *obſolete* has Aor. 1. εἶπα, Aor. 2. εἶπον, and the ſame Argument in all Moods. If in a Verb ε comes *before* ο, it only changes ο into ω for the *Augment*; as, ἑορτάζω, ἐώρταζον.

N. 3. Four Verbs beginning with α have *no Augment*, ἄω, ἄον: αἴω, ἄιον: ἀηθέσσω, ἀήθεσσον: ἀηδίζομαι, ἀηδιζόμην. Likewiſe Verbs in οι have no Augment, which are deriv'd from οἴαξ *temo*, οἶνος *vinum*, οἰωνὸς *volucris*, οἶζος *æſtrum*; as, οἰακίζω, οἰνίζω, οἰωνοσκοπέω,

οἰκονομητέω, οἰκτίρω. Add to these οἰδέομαι, οἰκτείρω, αἰμάω, οἰδάνω. These have for their *Augment* ω or ωι, *viz.* αἱμάζω, οἰνόω, οἰνοχοέω, &c.

N. 4. In *Compound Verbs*, — 1. If there's no *Preposition*, the Augment's at the *Beginning*; as, φιλοσοφέω, ἐφιλοσόφεον; αὐτομολέω, ἀυτομόλεον: so it is also in Verbs compounded with εὖ and δυς if a Consonant or immutable Vowel follows; as, δυσυχέω, ἐδυςύχεον: But if a changeable Vowel or Diphthong follow, the Augment's in the Middle; as, εὑρηκέω, εὑήκεον. —2. If the Verb is compounded with a Preposition that don't change the Signification, the Augment's commonly at the *Beginning*; as, εὕδω and καθεύδω *dormio* ἐκάθευδον, &c. or if it is compounded with a *privative*; as, ἀφρονέω, ἠφρόνεον: But otherwise if the Preposition changes the Signification, the Augment's generally in the *Middle*; as, προσβάλλω, προσέβαλλον, &c. —3. If the simple Verb is not in Use some have their Augment at the *Beginning*; as, ἀμφισβητέω, ἠμφισβήτεον, &c. Some in the *Middle*; as, ἀπολαύω, ἀπέλαυον, &c.

N. 5. Some few have an Augment both in the *Beginning* and *Middle*; as, ἀνορθόω, ἠνώρθωον: ἀνέχομαι, ἠνειχόμην and ἠνεσκόμην: διαιτέω, P. δεδιήτημαι: ἐκδιαιτάω, ἐκδεδιήτηκα: ἐνοχλέω, ἠνώχληκα: παροινέω, ἐπαρώνεον: so, μεμελοποιήται and ὠνοματοποίηται from μελοποιέω, and ὀνοματοποιέω, &c.

N. 6. Some few are *variously* augmented in various Tenses; thus, Ἐγγυάω, Aor. 1. ἠγγύησα, Perf. ἐγγεγύηκε: ἀντιβολέω, Imp. ἠντιβόλων, A. 1. ἀντεβόλησα, &c. Ἐμπολάω augments both the Syllable and Quantity, as in Perf. Ἐμπεπόληκα *Lucian*, and ἠμπόληκα *Sophocles*, &c.

IV. The PENULTIMA, or *Vowel preceding the Characteristic*, in Greek Verbs, must likewise be consider'd. Because

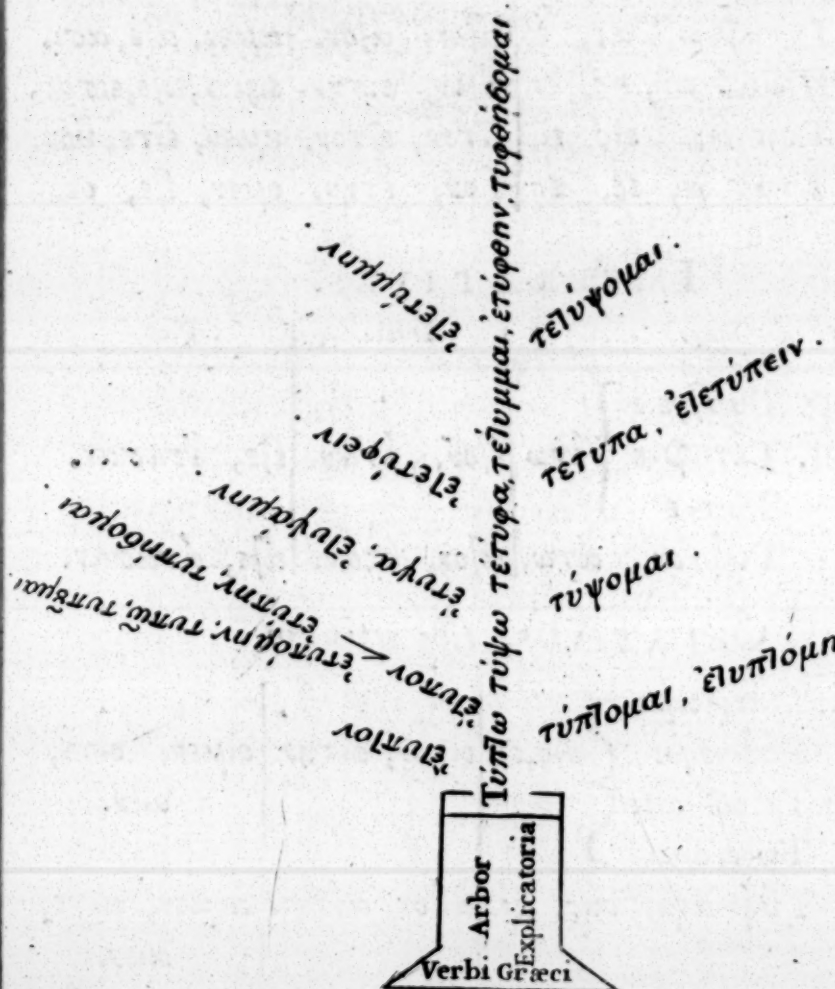
1. In *second Aorists* and *second Futures* the Penultima being generally short, the *Penultima of the Present* is changed thus, viz. ε, η, ω, αι, αυ into α; as, δέρω, in Aor. 2. ἔδαρον, Fut. 2. δαρῶ: λήθω, ἔλαθον: τρώγω, ἔτραγον: καίω, ἔκαον: παίω, ἔπαον: except ἔβλεπον, ἔλεγον, ἔφλεγον, ἐνέγκαι, from βλέπω, λέγω, φλέγω, ἐνέγκω. The *Diphthongs* ει, ευ, υ, are changed into ι, υ, ε; as, λείπω, ἔλιπον: φεύγω, ἔφυγον: ἀκούω, ἤκουον: except in *Liquids* ει is changed into α in Dissyllables; as, Σπείρω, ἔσπαρον; and into ε in Trisyllables; as, ὀφείλω, ὤφελον. If the Penultima of the Present is long by Position, the last Consonant is rejected in Aor. 2; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπον: κάμνω, ἔκαμον: τίκτω, ἔτεκον. Verbs in ζω, σσω, or τίω, if they have their first Future in ξω, form their Aor. 2. in γον; if in σω, in δον; as, τάσσω or τάττω, τάξω, ἔταγον; φράζω, φράσω, ἔφραδον. These have their Aor. 2. long by Necessity, *viz.* Dissyllables that begin with a Vowel or Diphthong; as, ἄδω, ᾖδον, εὑρέω, εὗρον, &c. and where many Consonants meet; as, μάρπτω, ἔμαρπτον; τέρπω, ἔταρπον: and πέρθω, ἔπαρθον: δέρκω, ἔδαρκον, &c. ——but the *Poets* shorten these by *Metathesis*, ἔπραθον, ἔδρακον, &c. and most *circumflex'd* Verbs retain their Vowels and Diphthongs; as, δουπέω, ἔδουπον, &c. These have their *Aor.* 2. irregular, Βλάπτω, ἔβλαβον: καλύπτω, ἐκάλυβον: κρύπτω, ἔκρυβον: βάπτω, ἔβαφον: Σκάπτω, ἔσκαφον: ῥάπτω, ἔῤῥαφον: Θάπτω, ἔταφον: τέμνω, ἔταμον and ἔτεμον: πλήσσω, ἔπλαγον and ἔπληγον: Σμύχω, ἔσμυγον: ψύχω, ἔψυγον. *N. B.* Verbs in ω *pure* generally want the *Aor.* 2. *Fut.* 2. and *Middle Perfect*; and some others; as, λήγω, especially Polysyllables in σσω and ζω; as, φυλάσσω, φροντίζω. Note, the Penultima of the *Perfect* and *Pluperfect Middle*, is not always like the Penultima of the Aor. 2. For,

2. In the *Preterperfect* and *Pluperfect* of the *Middle* Voice (which Tenses are form'd regularly of the *Preterperfect* and *Pluperfect Active*, by only assuming the Characteristic of the *Aor.* 2.) If the Penultima of the Present end in αι, ε, ει, it is changed thus, αι into η; as, φαίνω, πέφηνα: also α into η in these, θάλλω, τέθηλα; κλάζω, κέκληγα: ε in all Dissyllables into ο; as, τρέπω, τέτροπα: ει into οι; as, πείθω, πέποιθα; but in *liquid* Dissyllables into ο; as, Σπείρω, ἔσπορα, in *liquid* Polysyllables into ε; as, ὀφείλω, ὤφελα. When χ or φ are Characteristics of the Present, the Preterperfects *Active* and *Middle* are the same; as, γέγραφα of γράφω, &c. These are irregular

lar, ῥῆσσω, ἔῤῥωγα : ἔθω, εἴωθα : μέλει curæ eſt, μέμηλε.

3. The Penultima of the *firſt Future* is always long, except in *Liquids*, where it is always ſhort. In *Liquids* therefore, if the Penultima of the Preſent is α, αι, ε, or ει, then α in Aor. 1. Active and Middle is changed into η (for the Penultima of Aor. 1. is always long) ; as, ψάλλω, ψαλῶ, ἔψηλα, &c. αι in the Middle Perfect and Pluperfect is changed into η, but in other Tenſes, except the Preſent and Imperfect, into α ; as, φαίνω, φανῶ, P. M. πέφηνα : ε and ει in Diſſyllables is changed into α ; except in three Places, *viz.* Aor. . Active and Middle in ει, Fut. 1. Active and M. in ε, Perfect and Pluperfect M. in ο ; as, Στείρω, Fut. 1. Στερῶ, Aor. 1. ἔσπειρα, Perf. ἔσπαρκα, Perf. Mid. ἔσπορα, &c. But ε in Polyſyllables always remains, excepting it is ει in Aor. 1. and α in Aor. 2. and Fut. 2. ; and in Verbs in μω and μνω ε is not changed, except in Aor. 2. and Fut. 2. into α. In Polyſyllables ει is always changed into ε, except in Aor. 2. Act. and M. &c.

N. B. This *General Method* of underſtanding Greek Verbs is here inſerted in the *ſmall* Character, that it may be no Impediment to the Learner's Progreſs, who is not to concern himſelf therewith till he has paſt thro' all the Moods and Tenſes in the *larger* Character. To this I have added by way of *Supplement* the following *Scheme*, which I have found to be of great Uſe to Lads in their Formation of Verbs, &c.



Obs. In like Manner, for their Exerciſe, let them *diſplay* (or make a Tree of) in *Labials*, Τέρπω, Τ[illegible]ω, γράφω. In *Palatines*, Πλέκω, λέγω, βρέχω, ῥέσσω or ῥέπτω. In *Linguals*, Ἀνύτω, Στεύδω, πείθω, Φράζω, πίνω. In *Liquids*, Ψάλλω, νέμω, φαίνω, Στείρω, τέμνω, &c.

ACTIVA VOX.

XXV. Verba omnia in ω conjugantur; ut,

Pr.	Fut. 1.	1 Perf.
τύπ]ω,	τύψω,	τέτυφα, *verbero.*

Modus Indicativus.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Præf.	Τύπ]-ω,	εις,	ει.	ε]ον,	ε]ον.	ομεν,	ε]ε,	ουσι.
Impf.	Ἔ]υπ]-ον,	ες,	ε.	ε]ον,	έτην.	ομεν,	ε]ε,	ον.
Fut. 1.	Τύψ-ω,	εις,	ει.	ε]ον,	ε]ον.	ομεν,	ε]ε,	ουσι.
Aor. 1.	Ἔ]υψ-α,	ας,	ε.	α]ον,	άτην.	αμεν,	α]ε,	αν.
Perf.	Τέτυφ-α,	ας,	ε	α]ον,	α]ον.	αμεν,	α]ε,	ασι.
Pl.perf.	Ἐ]ε]ύφ-ειν,	εις,	ει.	ει]ον,	είτην.	ειμεν,	ει]ε,	εισαν.
Fut 2.	Τυπ-ῶ,	εῖς,	εῖ.	εῖτον,	εῖτον.	ῦμεν,	εῖτε,	ῦσι.
Aor. 2.	Ἔτυπ ον,	ες,	ε.	ε]ον,	έτην.	ομεν,	ε]ε,	ον.

Imperatives.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
Pr.&Imp.	Τύπ]-ε					
Pf. &Ppf.	Τέτυφ-ε	έτω	ε]ον,	έτων.	ε]ε,	έτωσαν.
Aor. 2.	Τύπ-ε					
Aor. 1.	Τύψ-ον,	άτω.	α]ον,	άτων.	α]ε,	άτωσαν.

Optativus, εἴθε *utinam.*

Pr.&Im.	Τύπ]-οιμι				
Fut. 1.	Τύψ-οιμι	οις, οι.	οιτον,	οίτην.	οιμεν, οιτε,
Pf.&P.p.	Τε]ύφ-οιμι				οιεν.
Aor. 2.	Τύπ-οιμι				
Aor. 1.	Τύψ-αιμι,	αις, αι.	αι]ον,	αίτην.	αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.
Fut. 2.	Τυπ-οῖμι,	οῖς, οῖ.	οῖτον,	οίτην.	οῖμεν, οῖτε, οῖεν.

Subjunctivus, ἐὰν *ſi.*

Pr. & Imp. S. Τύπ]-ω
A. 1. & F. 1. S. Τύψ-ω
A. 2. & F. 2. S. Τύπ-ω
Pf. & Plpf. S. Τε]ύφ-ω

} ῃς, ῃ. D. ῆ]ον, ῆ]ον. P. ωμεν, ῆ]ε, ωσι.

Infinitivus.

Præſ. & Imperf. Τύπ]ειν. Fut. 1. τύψειν. Aor. 1. τύψαι. | Perf. & Pluſq. τε]υφέναι. Futur. 2. & Aor. 2. τυπεῖν.

Participia.

Pr. & Ip. Τύπ]-ων
Fut. 1. Τύψ-ων
Aor. 2. Τυπ-ών

} ουσα, ον. | Aor. 1. Τύψ-ας, ασα, αν. Pf. & Ppf. Τε]υφὼς, υῖα, ὸς. F. 2. Τυπ-ῶν, οῦσα, οῦν, &c.

Gerundia & Supina ignorant Græci, ea tamen circumloquimur per Articulum neutrum & Infinitivum, advocatâ ſæpenumero aliquâ Præpoſitione; ut, πρὸς τὸ τύπ]ειν *cauſa verberandi, ad verberandum & verberatum*; ἐν τῷ τύπ]ειν *verberando.*

Cognata Tempora in Voce Activâ.

	Indicat.	Impera.	Optativ.	Subjunct.	Infinitiv.	Partic.
Præſ.	Τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπ]οιμι	τύπτω	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imp.	ἔτυπτον					
Perf.	τέτυφα	τέτυφε	τε]ύφοιμι	τετύφω	τε]υφέναι	τε]υφὼς
Pluſ.	ἐτε]ύφειν					
Fu. 1.	τύψω		τύψοιμι		τύψειν	τύψων
Ao. 1.	ἔτυψα	τύψον	τύψαιμι	τύψω	τύψαι	τύψας
Ao. 2.	ἔτυπον	τύπε	τύποιμι	τύπω	τύπειν	τυπὼν
Fu. 2.	τυπῶ		τυποῖμι		τυπεῖν	τυπῶν

Futurum primum in *Liquidis* variatur ut Futurum ſecundum.

Fu. 2. | Σπερῶ | | Σπεροῖμι | | Σπερεῖν | Σπερῶν

Greek

Greek Verbs in the *Optative* and *Subjunctive Paſſive* have ſeldom any *Preterperfect* or *Pluperfect* Tenſes, but what are made of Εἰμὶ *ſum*, and a Participle. Therefore——

XXVI. Εἰμὶ *ſum*, ſic conjugetur.

Præſ.	Futur.	Perf.
Εἰμὶ,	ἔσομαι,	ἦν.

Modus Indicativus.

Præſens. S. Εἰμὶ, εἶς vel ἔι, ἐσί. D. ἐσὸν, ἐσόν. P. ἐσμὲν, ἐστὲ, εἰσί.

Imp. & Pf. S. Ἦν, ἦς, ἦ vel ἦν. D. ἦτον, ἤτην. P. ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

Pluſqupf. S. Ἤμην, ἦσο, ἦτο. D. ἤμεθον ἦσθον, ἤσθην. P. ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

Futurum. S. Ἔσ-ομαι, η, εται. D. όμεθαν, εσθον, εσθον. P. όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.

Imperativus.

Præſens. S. Ἴσθι vel ἔσθι, vel ἔσο, ἔστω. D. ἔστον, ἔστων. P. ἔστε, ἔστωσαν.

Optativus, εἴθε *utinam*.

Præſ. & Pf. S. Εἴ-ην, ης, η. D. ητον, ήτην. P. ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

Futurum. S. Ἔσ οίμην, οιο, οιτο. D. οίμεθον, οίσθον, οίσθην. P. όιμεθα, οίσθε, οιντο.

Sub-

SUBJUNCTIVUS, ἐὰν ſi.

Præſ. & Pf. S. ῶ, ῇς, ῇ. D. ῆτον, ῆτον. P. ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

Futurum. S. Ἐσ-ωμαι, η, ηται. D. ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον. P. ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.

INFINITIVUS.

Præſ. & Pf. Εἶναι. Futur. ἔσεσθαι.

PARTICIPIA.

Præſ. N. ὢν, οὖσα, ὄν. Fut. N. ἐσόμεν-ος, η, ον.
G. ὄντος, ούσης, ὄντος. G.—ος, ης, ος, &c.

Cognata Tempora.

	Indic.	Imperativus.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Particip.
Præſens	Εἰμὶ	ἴσθι vel ἔσθι	εἴην	ὦ	εἶναι	ὤν
Imperf.	ἦν					
Fut. 1.	ἔσομαι		ἐσοίμην	ἔσωμαι	ἔσεσθαι	ἐσόμενος.
Pluſqpf.	ἤμην					

N. The *Compounds* of Εἰμὶ, viz. ἄπειμι, ἔνειμι, ἔπειμι, μέτειμι, πρόσειμι, Σύνειμι, ὕπειμι, πάρειμι, retract their Accent; as, πάρ-ειμι, πάρ-ει, πάρ-εστι, &c.

PASSIVA VOX.

XXVII. Verba omnia in ω, in *Paſſivâ Voce* conjugantur; ut,

Præſ.	Perf.	Aor. 2.
τύπτομαι,	τέτυμμαι,	ἐτύπην.

MODUS

Modus Indicativus.

Præſ. S. Τύπ]-ομαι, η, ε]αι. D. όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον. P. όμεθα, εσθε, ον]αι.

Imperf. S. Ἐτυπ]-όμην, ου, ε]ο, D. όμε[ον, εσθον, έσθην. P. όμεθα, εσθε, ον]ο.

Perf. S. Τέτυ-μμαι, ψαι, π]αι. D. μμεθον, φθον, φθην. P. μμεθα, φθε, μμένοι εἰσί.

Pluſqu. S. Ἐτε]ύ-μμην, ψω, π]ο. D. μμεθον, φθον, φθην. P. μμεθα, φθε, μμένοι ἦσαν.

P-poſt F. S. Τε]ύψ-ομαι, η, εται. &c. ut Præſens.

Aor. 1. S. Ἐτύφθ-ην } ης, η. D. ητον, ήτην. ημεν,
Aor. 2. S. Ἐτύπ-ην } ητε, ησαν.

Fut. 1. S. Τυφθήσ-ομαι } η, εται. D. &c. ut
Fut. 2. S. Τυπήσ-ομαι } Præſens.

Imperativus.

Pr. & Imp. S. Τύπ]-ου, έσθω. D. εσθον, έσθων. P. εσθε, έσθωσαν.

Pf. & Plp. S. Τέτυ-ψο, φθω. D. φθον, φθων. P. φθε, φθωσαν.

Aor. 1. S. Τύφθ-ητι } ητω. D. ητον, ήτων. P.
Aor. 2. S. Τύπ-ηθι } ητε, ήτωσαν.

Optativus, εἴθε *utinam*.

Pr. & Imp. S. Τυπ]-οίμην
Fut. 1. S. Τυφθησ-οίμην
Fut 2 S. Τυπησ-οίμην
P-poſt F. S. Τετυψ-οίμην

} οιο, οι]ο. D. οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην. P. οίμεθα, οισθε, οιν]ο.

Aor. 1. S. Τυφθεί-ην } ης, η. D. ητον, ήτην.
Aor. 2. S. Τυπεί-ην } P. ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
Pf. & Plpf. S. Τετυμμένος, εἴην, εἴης, εἴη. D. τετυμμένω, εἴητον, εἰήτην. P. τετυμμένοι εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν.

Subjunctivus, ἐὰν ſi.

Pr. & Imp. S. Τύπτ-ωμαι } ῇ, ηται. D. ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον. P. ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.
Fut. 1. S. Τυφθήσ-ωμαι }
Aor. 1. S. Τυφθ-ῶ } ῆς, ῆ. D. ῆτον, ῆτον, P. ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
Aor. 2. S. Τυπ--ῶ }
Pf. & P. p. S. Τετυμμένος, ῶ, ῆς, ῆ. D. τετυμμένω, ῆτον, ῆτον. P. τετυμμένοι, ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

Infinitivus.

Præſ. & Impf. Τύπτεσθαι. Perf. & Pluſqpf. τετύφθαι. P-poſt Fut. τετύψεσθαι. Aor. 1. τυφθῆναι. A. 2. τυπῆναι. Fut. 1. τυφθήσεσθαι. Fut. 2. τυπήσεσθαι.

Participia.

Pr. & Imp. Τυπτόμενος
Pf. & P. p. Τετυμμένος
P-poſt F. Τετυψόμενος } η, ον.
Fut. 1. Τυφθησόμενος
Futur. 2. Τυπησόμενος

A. 1. Τυφθείς
A. 2. Τυπείς

εῖσα, έν &c.

Cognata Tempora in Voce Paſſivâ.

	Indicativus	Impera	Optativ.	Subjunct.	Infinitivus.	Participium
Præſens.	Τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perfect.	τέτυμμαι	τέτυψο	τετυμμένος εἴην	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετύφθαι	τετυμμένος
Pluſqupf.	ἐτετύμμην					
P-poſt F.	τετύψομαι		τετυψοίμην		τετύ-ψεσθαι	-ψόμενος
Aor. 1.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθητι	τυφθείην	τυφθῶ	τυφθῆναι	τυφθείς
Fut. 1.	τυφθήσομαι		τυφθησοίμην	τυφθήσωμαι	τυφθήσεσθαι	-σόμενος
Aor. 2.	ἐτύπην	τύπηθι	τυπείην	τυπῶ	τυπῆναι	τυπείς
Fut. 2.	τυπήσομαι		τυπη-σοίμην		-σεσθαι	-σόμενος.

N. B. All the *Cognata Tempora* are to be repeated, tho' the Printer could not inſert them in the large letter.

MEDIA VOX.

XXVIII. Tempora *Vocis Mediæ* inflectuntur ad Formam *Activæ* & *Paſſivæ* pro ratione Terminationis ; ut,

Præſens.	Fut. 1.	Perfect.
Τύπτομαι,	τύψομαι,	τέτυπα.

Et ſic conjugantur per *Modos*,

	Indicat.	Imper.	Optativ.	Subjunct.	Infinit.	Particip.
Præſens.	Τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Fut. 1.	τύψομαι		τυψοίμην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
Aor. 1.	ἐτυψάμην	τυψαι	τυψαίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
Perfect.	τέτυπα	τέτυπε	τετύποιμι	τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπὼς
Pluſqupf.	ἐτετύπειν					
Aor. 2.	ἐτυπόμην	τυπῦ	τυποίμην	τύπωμαι	τύπεσθαι	τυπόμενος
Fut. 2.	τυποῦμαι		τυποίμην		τυπεῖσθαι	τυπούμενος
F. 1. *liq.*	Σπερῶμαι		Σπεροίμην		Σπερεῖσθαι	Σπερούμενος

Obs.

Obs. The Learner ſhould *here* go thro' all the Perſons of every Tenſe, which he'll eaſily do, if he's perfect in the Terminations of the *Active* and *Paſſive* Voices. But in the *Middle Voice* the Termination of the *Aoriſtus primus*, of the *Indicative*, *Imperative*, and *Optative*, and the *Future* 2d *Indicative*, differing from all the reſt, may be learned thus—

Indic. S. Ἐτυψ-άμην, ω, ατο. Du. άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην. Pl. άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.

Imper. S. Τύψ-αι άσθω. Du. ασθον, άσθων. Pl. ασθε, άσθωταν.

Optat. S. Τυψ-αίμην, αιο, αιτο. Du. αίμεθον, αίσθον, αίσθην. Pl. αίμεθα, αισθε, αιντο.

Indic. Fut. 2. S. Τυπ-οῦμαι, ῇ, εῖται. Du. ούμεθον, εῖσθον, εῖσθον. Pl. ούμεθα, εῖσθε, οῦνται.

XXIX. Verbum in ω ad hunc modum repetatur per omnia ſimilia Tempora & Modos trium Vocum —

Indicativus.

	Activa.	Paſſiva.	Media.
Præſens.	Τύπ|ω	τύπ|ομαι	τύπ|ομαι
Imperf.	ἔτυπ|ον	ἐτυπ|όμην	ἐτυπ|όμην
Futur. 1.	τύψω	τυφθήσομαι	τύψομαι
Aor. 1.	ἔτυφα	ἐτύφθην	ἐτυψάμην
Perfect.	τέτυφα	τέτυμμαι	τέτυπα
Pluſqprf.	ἐτε|τύφειν	ἐτε|τύμμην	ἐτε|τύπειν
P-poſt F.		τε|τύψομαι	
Aor. 2.	ἔτυπον	ἐτύπην	ἐτυπόμην
Futur. 2.	τυπῶ	τυπήσομαι	τυποῦμαι
Fut. 1. *liq.*	σπερῶ	σπαρθήσομαι	σπαροῦμαι

Imperativus.

	Activa.	Passiva.	Media.
Pr. & Imp.	τύπτε	τύπτου	τύπτου
Aor. 1.	τύψον	τύφθητι	τύψαι
Pf. & Plpf.	τέτυφε	τέτυψο	τέτυπεο
Aor. 2.	τύπωε	τύπηθι	τυπῶ

Optativus, εἴθε.

	Activa.	Passiva.	Media.
Pr. & Imp.	τύπτοιμι	τυπτοίμην	τυπτοίμην
Futur. 1.	τύψοιμι	τυφθησοίμην	τυψοίμην
Aor. 1.	τύψαιμι	τυφθείην	τυψαίμην
Pf. & Plpf.	τετύφοιμι	τετυμμένος εἴην	τετύποιμι
P-poſt F.		τετυψοίμην	
Aor. 2.	τύποιμι	τυπείην	τυποίμην
Futur. 2.	τυποῖμι	τυπησοίμην	τυποίμην
Fut. 1. *liq.*	σπεροῖμι	σπαρθησοίμην	σπεροίμην

Subjunctivus, ἐάν.

	Activa.	Passiva.	Media.
Pr. & Imp.	τύπτω	τύπτωμαι	τυπτωμαι
Aor. 1.	τύψω	τυφθῶ	τύψωμαι
Pf. & Plpf.	τετύφω	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετύσω
Aor. 2.	τύπω	τυπῶ	τύπωμαι

Infinitivus.

Infinitivus.

	Activa.	Passiva.	Media.
Pr. & Imp.	τύπ]ειν	τύπ]εσθαι	τύπ]εσθαι
Futur. 1.	τύψειν	τυφθήσεσθαι	τύψεσθαι
Aor. 1.	τύψαι	τυφθῆναι	τύψασθαι
Pf. & Plpf.	τε]υφέναι	τε]ύφθαι	τε]υπέναι
P-post F.		τε]ύψεσθαι	
Aor. 2.	τυπεῖν	τυπῆναι	τυπέσθαι
Futur. 2.	τυπεῖν	τυπήσεσθαι	τυπεῖσθαι
Fut. 1. *liq.*	σπερεῖν	σπαρθήσεσθαι	σπερεῖσθαι

Participium.

	Activa.	Passiva.	Media.
Pr. & Imp.	τύπ]ων	τυπ]όμενος	τυπ]όμενος
Futur. 1.	τύψων	τυφθησόμενος	τυψόμενος
Aor. 1.	τύψας	τυφθεὶς	τυψάμενος
Pf. & Plpf.	τε]υφὼς	τε]υμμένος	τε]υπὼς
P-post F.		τε]υψόμενος	
Aor. 2.	τυπὼν	τυπεὶς	τυπόμενος
Futur. 2.	τυπῶν	τυπησόμενος	τυπούμενος
Fut. 1. *liq.*	σπερῶν	σπαρθησόμενος	σπερούμενος

XXX. *Verbum deponens* ita conjugatur, nunc ad formam Mediæ Vocis, nunc ad Passivæ, ad Activæ autem nunquam —

Præs.	Fut. 1.	Perf.	
Δέχομαι,	δέξομαι,	δέδε]μαι,	*capio.*

Indicativus.

	Indicativus.	Imper.	Optativus.	Subjunct.	Infinitivus.	Participium.
Præsens.	δέχομαι	δέχυ	δεχοίμην	δέχωμαι	δέχεσθαι	δεχόμενος
Imperf.	ἐδεχόμην					
Futur. 1.	δέξομαι		δεξοίμην		δέξεσθαι	δεξόμενος
Aor. 1.	ἐδεξάμην	δέξαι	δεξαίμην	δέξωμαι	δέξασθαι	δεξάμενος
Perfect.	δέδεγμαι	δέδεξο	δεδεγμένος εἴην	δεδεγμένος ὦ	δεδέχθαι	δεδεγμένος
Pluſqupf.	ἐδεδέγμην					
P-poſt F	δεδέξομαι		δεδεξοίμην		δεδέξεσθαι	δεδεξόμενος
Aor. 1.	ἐδέχθην	δέχθητι	δεχθείην	δεχθῶ	δεχθῆναι	δεχθεὶς
Fut. 1.	δεχθήσομαι		δεχθησοίμην		δεχθήσεσθαι	δεχθησόμενος

§. 3. *Of* CONTRACTED *VERBS.*

XXXI. VERBA in ἄω, ἔω, ὄω, in Præſenti & Imperfecto omnium Modorum uſitatiùs leguntur contractè, atque inde oriuntur *Verba* CIRCUMFLEXA ſeu CONTRACTA; *prima* in ῶ, ᾷς, ᾷ, à Verbis in ἄω; *ſecunda* in ῶ, εῖς, εῖ à Verbis in ἔω; *tertia* in ῶ, οῖς, οῖ à Verbis in ὄω.

OBS. 1. In *Circumflex Verbs* none but the Preſent and Preterimperfect Tenſes are contracted, (all their other Tenſes being regularly form'd like other Verbs in ω; And the *Rules of Contraction* are much the ſame as in Nouns. For——

In Verbs in ἄω, the αω, αο, αοι, or αυ, are contracted into ω; and if any other Vowel or Diphthong follow α, the Contraction will be in α.

In Verbs in ἔω, the εε is contracted into ει, ſo in υ, but if a long Vowel or Diphthong follow ε, the Contraction is made by rejecting ε.

In Verbs in ὄω, the οω and οη are contracted in ω, the οε, οο, ου into υ: If any other Vowel or Diphthong follows ο, the Contraction is οι, except in the Infinitive οει in ῦ; as, χρυσόειν, χρυσοῦν.

OBS. 2. Inſtead of the Examples in the *Common Grammar*, it will be better for the Learner to uſe τιμάω *honoro*, φιλέω *amo*, χρυσόω *deauro*. (*Quorum duo priora*, inquit GRETSERUS, *omnibus temporibus perfecta ſunt, & multo videntur planiora pronunciatu quàm* ποιέω facio, βοάω clamo, *ob pauciores Vocalium & Diphthongorum concurſus.*) Thus——

ACTIVA

ACTIVA VOX.

Indicativus.

		Sing.			Dual.			Plural.		
Præſ.	1 τιμάω ῶ	άεις ᾷς	άει ᾷ	άε ᾶ			άω ῶ	άε ᾶ	άυ ῶ
	2 φιλέω ῶ	έεις εῖς	έει εῖ	έε εῖ τον		τον	έο ῦ μεν	έε εῖ τε	έυ ῦ σι
	3 χρυσόω ῶ	όεις οῖς	όει οῖ	όε ῦ			ό ῦ	όε ῦ	όυ ῦ
Impf.	1 ἐτίμαον ων	αες ας	αε α	άε ᾶ	αέ ά		άο ῶ	αε ᾶ	αον ων
	2 ἐφίλεον ουν	εες εις	εε ει	έε εῖ τον	εέ εῖ	την	έο ῦ μεν	εε εῖ τε	εον ουν
	3 ἐχρύσοον ουν	οες ους	οε ου	όε ῦ	οέ ού		ό ῦ	όε ῦ	οον ουν

Imperativus.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
Præſens & Imperfect.	1 τίμαε α	αέ ά	άε ᾶ	αε ά	άε ᾶ	αέ ά
	2 φίλεε ει	έε εί τω	έε εῖ τον	έε εί των	έε εῖ τε	έε εί τωσαν
	3 χρύσοε ου	οέ ού	όε ῦ	οέ ού	οέ ού	οέ ού

Optativus.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plural.		
Pr. & Imp.	1 τιμάοιμι ῷμι	άοις ῷς	άοι ῷ	άοι ῶ	αοι ῷ	αοι ῷ		
	2 φιλέοιμι οῖμι	έοις οῖς	έοι οῖ	έοι οῖ τον	εοί οί την	έοι οῖ μεν	τε	εν
	3 χρυσόοιμι οῖμι	όοις οῖς	όοι οῖ	όοι οῖ	οοί οί	όοι οῖ		

Subjunctivus.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plural.		
Præſ. & Imperf.	1 τιμάω ῶ	άης ᾷς	άη ᾷ	άη ᾶ		άω ῶ	άη ᾶ	άω ῶ
	2 φιλέω ῶ	έης ῆς	έη ῆ	έη ῆ τον	τον	έω ῶ μεν	έη ῆ τε	έω ῶ σι
	3 χρυσόω ῶ	όης οῖς	όη οῖ	όη ῶ		όη ῶ	όη ῶ	όω ῶ

Infinitivus.

Præſens & Imperf. 1 τιμάειν ᾷν. 2 φιλέειν εῖν. 3 χρυσόειν οῦν.

Participium.

Præſ. { 1 τιμάων ῶν· άυσα ῶσα· άον ῶν·
2 φιλέων ῶν· έυσα ῦσα· έον ῦν·
3 χρυσόων ῶν· όυσα ῦσα· όον ῦν· }

Gen. { άοντος ῶντος· αύσης ώσης· άοντος ῶντος·
έοντος ῦντος· εύσης ύσης· έοντος ῦντος·
όοντος ῦντος· ούσης ύσης· όοντος ῦντος. }

PASSI-

Indica-

		Singular.			Du-	
Præſ.	1 τιμάομαι, ῶ	αη, ᾶ	άε, ᾶ	αό, ώ		
	2 φιλέομαι, ῆ μαι	έη, ῆ	έε, εῖ ται	εό, ή	μεθον	
	3 χρυσόομαι, οῦ	όη, οῦ	όε, οῦ	οό, ού		
Imperf.	1 ἐτιμαό, ώ	άυ, ῶ	άε, ᾶ	αό, ώ		
	2 ἐφιλεό, ή μην	έυ, ῆ	έε, εῖ το	εό, ή	μεθον	
	3 ἐχρυσοό, ού	όυ, οῦ	όε, οῦ	οό, ού		

Impera-

		Singular.		Du-	
Præſ. & Imperf.	1 τιμάυ, ῶ	αέ, ᾶ	άε, ᾶ		
	2 φιλέυ, ῆ	εέ, εί σθω	έε, εῖ σθον		
	3 χρυσόυ, οῦ	οέ, ού	όε, οῦ		

Opta-

		Singular.			Du-	
Præſ. & Imperf.	1 τιμαοί, ῴ	άοι, ῷ	άοι, ῷ	οοί, ῴ		
	2 φιλεοί, οί μην	έοι, οῖ ο	έοι, οῖ το	εοί, οί	μεθον	
	3 χρυσοοί, οί	όοι, οῖ	όοι, οῖ	οοί, οί		
Perf.	1 τετιμήμην	ῆο	ῆτο	ήμεθον		
	2 πεφιλήμην	ῆο	ῆτο	ήμεθον		
	3 κεχρυσώμην	ῶο	ῶτο	ώμεθον		

Subjun-

		Singular.			Du-	
Præſ. & Imperf.	1 τιμάω, ῶ	άῃ, ᾷ	άῃ, ᾷ	αώ, ῶ		
	2 φιλέω, ῶ μαι	έῃ, ῇ	έῃ, ῇ ται	ιώ, ώ	μεθον	
	3 χρυσόω, ῶ	όῃ, οῖ	όῃ, ῷ	οώ, ὼ		
Perf.	1 τετιμῶμαι	ῇ	ῆται	ώμεθον		
	2 πεφιλῶμαι	ῇ	ῆται	ώμεθον		
	3 κεχρυσῶμαι	ῷ	ῶται	ώμεθον		

Infini-

Præſ. & Imperf. τιμάεσθαι, ᾶσθαι, φιλέ-

Partici-

Præſ. & Imperf.	1 τιμαόμενος, ώ	
	2 φιλεόμενος, ή	μενος,
	3 χρυσοόμενος, ού	

N. The MEDIA VOX is *contracted* like the *Paſſive*, it ha-

-VA VOX.

-tivus.

-al.

αε, ᾶ	
έε, εῖ σθον	σθον
όε, ῦ	
άε, ᾶ	αέ, ά
έε, εῖ σθον	εέ, εί σθην
όε, ῦ	οέ, ύ

Plural.

αό, ώ	άε, ᾶ	άο, ῶ	
εό, ύ μεθα	έε, εῖ σθε	έο, ῦ	νται
οό, ύ	όε, ῦ	όο, ῦ	
αό, ώ	άε, ᾶ	άο, ῶ	
έο, ύ μεθα	έε, εῖ σθε	έο, ῦ	ντο
οό, ύ	όε, ῦ	όο, οῦ	

-tivus.

-al.

αέ, ά	
εέ, εί σθων	
οέ, ύ	

Plural.

άε, ᾶ	αέ, ά
έε, εῖ σθε	εέ, εί σθωσαν
όε, ῦ	οέ, ύ

-tivus.

-al.

άοι, ῶ	αοί, ῴ
έοι, οῖ σθον	εοί, οί σθην
όοι, οῖ	οοί, οί
ῆσθον	ήσθην
ῆσθον	ήσθην
ῷσθον	ῴσθην

Plural.

αοί, ῶ	άοι, ῶ	άοι, ῶ
εοί οί μεθα	έοι, οῖ σθε	έοι, οῖ ντο
οοί, οί	όοι, οῖ	όοι, οῖ
ήμεθα	ῆσθε	ῆντο
ήμεθα	ῆσθε	ῆντο
ῴμεθα	ῷσθε	ῷντο

-ētivus.

-al.

άη, ᾶ	
έη, ῆ σθον	σθον
όδ, ῶ	
} ησθον	ῆσθον
ωσθον	ῶσθον

Plural.

αώ, ώ	άη, ᾶ	άω, ῶ
εώ, ώ μεθα	έη, ῆ σθε	έω, ῶ νται
οώ, ώ	όη, ῶ	όω, ῶ
ώμεθα	ῆσθε	ῶνται
ώμεθα	ῶσθε	ῶνται

-tivus.

-εσθαι, εῖσθαι. χρυσόεσθαι, ῦσθαι.

-pium.

μένη, μεναν, &c.

-ving (you know) the ſame Preſent and Preterimperfect Tenſes.

Obs. 2. In *Circumflex Verbs* the Vowel before σω in Fut. 1. and before κα in the Preterperfect is generally long; as in Τιμάω, τιμήσω, τετίμηκα: Φιλέω, φιλήσω, πεφίληκα: Χρυσόω, χρυσώσω, κεχρύσωκα. Except——

1. Verbs in άω, that have ε, ι, λ, or ρ *pure*, before άω, form their Future in άσω, and Preterperfect in αχα; as, ἐάω, ἐάσω, εἴακα; κοπιάω, γελάω, ἐράω: Alſo διψάω, διφάω, δράω, θλάω, κλάω, μάω, and μιμάω, νάω, πάω, Cπάω, ταλάω, φθάω, φλάω: And Verbs redundant in αννύω or άσκω; as, πετ-άω or πετ-αννύω *expando*, δράω or διδράσκω *fugio*. A few have both ήσω and άσω; as, ἁλοάω, ἀνιάω, ἀφάω, ἰλάω, κνάω, κρεμάω, μηκάω, πελάω, πεινάω, πειράω, περάω, ἀράομαι, μοιχάομαι. Sometimes κ in the Preterperfect is rejected, and the Penultima ſhorten'd; as, γέγηκα, γέγαα *natus ſum*; ἕστηκα, ἕσταα *ſteti*; whence the uſual Participles, γεγαὼς, γεγὼς, and ἑσταὼς, ἑστὼς, &c.

2. Some Verbs in έω make έσω and εκα; as, αἰδέω, αἰσχέω, ἀλέω, ἀρκέω, ἐμέω, ἕω, ζέω, κέω, νεικέω, ξέω, ὀλέω, τελέω, τρέω: And Redundants in ενύω or έσκω; as, ἀμφι-έω or ἐνύω *induo*, ἀρ-έω or έσκω *placeo*. Some have both έσω εκα, and ήσω ηκα; as, αἰνέω, βλέω, κηδέω, κορέω, κολέω, πυθέω, ςερέω, φορέω, αἰδέομαι, ἀνέομαι, ἀχθέομαι, μαχέομαι: γαμέω, ήσω *uxorem duco*, έσω *uxorem do*: πονέω, ήσω *laboro animo*, έσω *laboro corpore*: Δέω, δήσω, δέδεκα: Καλέω, καλέσω, κέκληκα: Some Diſſyllables in έω make εύσω, ευκα; as, θέω, νέω, πνέω, πλέω, ῥέω, χέω.

3. Some Verbs in όω make όσω, οκα; as, ἀρόω, ἀρόσω, ἤροκα: ἐνόω, ἐμόω, ὀνόω. But βόω has βόσω, and βώσω.

Obs. IV. Circumflex Verbs generally want the *Aoriſtus* 2, *Future* 2, and *Preterperfect Middle*.

§. 4. *Of the* Second Conjugation, *or* declining *VERBS in* μι.

XXXII. Conjugatio Verborum in μι profluit è Verbis circumflexis in *άω*, *έω*, *όω*, quæ, in *Præſenti*, *Imperfecto*, & *Aoriſto ſecundo* vix uſurpata, illis tribus Temporibus peculiarem quærunt Inflexionem, reliquis Temporibus regulariter declinatis ut Verborum in ω.

In quibus *tria* ſunt conſideranda; *Terminatio*, *Characteriſtica*, & *Reduplicatio*. Namque formantur mutando *Terminationem* ω in μι, vertendo *Characteriſticas* α, ε, ο breves in ſuas longas η, η, ω, & præponendo *Reduplicationem* primæ

primæ Conſonæ cum ι, modo non ſit longa Poſitione, ubi ι tantum præfigitur; ut,

Ἵστημι *ſtatuo* (ex στάω) στήσω, ἔστακα.
Τίθημι *pono* (ex θέω) θήσω, τέθεικα.
Δίδωμι *do* (ex δόω) δώσω, δέδωκα.

Obs. 1. Some Verbs in μι have a Letter inſerted after the Reduplication, as in πίμπλημι, πίμπρημι. And ſome are without a Reduplication; as, φημὶ, σβῆμι, ἄλωμι, &c. Sometimes, tho' ſeldom, ε in the Reduplication is uſed inſtead of ι; as, τέθνημι a θνάω.

Obs. 2. The *Preterimperfect* Tenſe is form'd of the Preſent, by changing μι into ν, and prefixing an *Augmentum* if the Verb begins with a Conſonant; as, τίθημι, ἐτίθην: but ἵστημι, ἵστην. And the *Aoriſtus* 2. is form'd from the Preterimperfect, by rejecting the Reduplication; as, ἐτίθην, ἔθην; ἵην, ἧν *mittebam*: but ι before two Conſonants is only turn'd into ε; as, ἵστην, ἔστην. If the Verb has no Reduplication, the *Preterimperfect* and *Aoriſt* 2. are the ſame; as, φημὶ, ἔφην.

Obs. 3. But remember that this *Preterimperfect* is not ſo often uſed as one form'd as it were from ἱστάω, τιθέω, διδόω, viz. ἵστ-ων, ας, α, &c. ἐτίθ-υν, εις, ει, &c. ἐδίδ-ων, ως, ω, &c. So likewiſe for the ſecond Perſon Singular of the Imperative is often uſed ἵστα, τίθει, δίδυ. The *Attics* ſometimes uſe other Tenſes in like manner. And the *Poets* δ.δώσω for δώσω, Fut. 1.

Obs. 4. Verbs in μι have no *Second Future*, *Middle Preterperfect*, nor *Second Aoriſt Paſſive* And indeed ſo great is their Imperfection in general, that there's ſcarce one to be met with in every reſpect regular. The moſt perfect are the three ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, and ἵημι *mitto*.

XXXIII.—Quæ ſic per Modos repetantur.

ACTIVA VOX.

Indicativus.

	Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
Præſ.	1 ἵστημι	ης	ησι	α	α		α		ᾶσι
	2 τίθημι	ης	ησι	ε τον	τον		ε μεν	τε	* εἶσι
	3 δίδωμι	ως	ωσι	ο	ο		ο		ὕσι
Imperf.	1 ἵστην	ης	η	α	ά		α		
	2 ἐτίθην	ης	η	ε τον	έ την		ε μεν	τε	σαν
	3 ἐδίδων	ως	ω	ο	ό		ο		
Aor. 2.	1 ἔστην	ης	η	ητον	ήτην		ημεν	ητε	ησαν
	2 ἔθην	ης	η	ετον	έτην		εμεν	ετε	εσαν
	3 ἔδων	ως	ω	οτον	ότην		ομεν	οτε	οσαν

* τιθεῖσι *apud Poetas legitur, ſed pro eo* τιθέασι, *apud Orat.*

Imperativus.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
Præſ. & Imperf.	1 ἵστα	ά	τω	τον	ά	τον	τω	ά	τωσα
	2 τίθετι	έ			έ	των		έ	
	3 δίδοθι	ό			ό			ό	

Aor. 2. 1 στῆθι στήτω, &c. 2 θὲς θέτω, &c. 3 δὸς δότω, &c.

Optativus.

	Singular.		Dual.	Plural.
Præſ.	1 ἱςαίην 2 τιθείην 3 διδρίην	ης η	ητον ήτην	ήμεν ητε ησαν &c. αἷ εἷ σι οἷ

Aor. 2. 1 ςαίην, ης, &c. 2 θείην, ης, &c. 3 δοίην, ης, &c.

Subjunctivus.

	Singular.		Dual.	Plural.
Præſ.	1 ἱςῶ ᾷς ᾷ 2 τιθῶ ῇς ῇ 3 διδῶ ῷς ῷ		ᾶ ῆ τον τον ῶ	ᾶ ῶμεν ῆ τε ῶσι ῶ

Aor. 2. 1 ςῶ, ςῇς, &c. 2 θῶ, θῇς, &c. 3 δῶ, δῷς, &c.

Infinitivus.

Præſ. 1. ἱςάναι. 2 τιθέναι. 3 διδόναι. Aor. 2. 1 ςῆναι. 2 θεῖναι. 3 δῶναι.

Participium.

Præſ.	1 ἱςὰς	ᾶσα	άν.	Gen.	άντος	άσης	άντος.
	2 τιθεὶς	εῖσα	έν.		έντος	είσης	έντος.
	3 διδὲς	οῦσα	όν.		όντος	ούσης	όντος.
Aor. 2.	1 ςὰς	ᾶσα	άν.				
	2 θεὶς	εῖσα	έν.				
	3 δὺς	ῦσα	όν.				

PASSIVA VOX.

Indicativus.

	Singular.				Dual.			Plural.		
Præſ.	1 ἵςαμαι	σαι vel ῃ,	ται		ά	ε σθον	σθον	ά	α	
	2 τιθεμαι				έ μεθον	ο		έ μεθα	ε σθε νται	
	3 δίδομαι	σαι	ται		ό	α	ά	ό	ο	
Imp.	1 ἱςάμην		ω			ε σθον	έσθην		α	
	2 ἐτιθέμην	σο vel υ,	το			ο	ό		ε σθε ντο	
	3 ἐδιδόμην		υ						ο	

Imperativus.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
Præſ.	1 ἵςασω	vel ω	ά	α	ά	α	ά
	2 τίθεσο	vel υ	έ σθω	ε σθον	έ σθων	ε σθε	έ σθωσαν
	3 δίδοσο		ό	ο	ό	ο	ό

Optativus.

Optativus.

		Sing.		Dual.			Plural.	
Præſ.	1	ἱςαίμην	αῖ	αί	αῖ	αί	αί	αῖ
	2	τιθείμην	εῖ ο το	εί μεθον	εῖ σθον	εί σθην	εί μεθα	εῖ σθε ντο
	3	διδοίμην	οῖ	οί	οῖ	οί	οί	οῖ
Perf.	1	ἱςαίμην	αῖ	αί	αῖ	αί	αί	αῖ
	2	τεθείμην	εῖ ο το	εί μεθον	εῖ σθον	εί σθην	εί μεθα	εῖ σθε ντο
	3	διδοίμην	οῖ	οί	οῖ	οί	οί	οῖ

Subjunctivus.

		Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
Præſ.	1	ἱςῶ	ᾷ ᾶ	ὦμεθον	ᾶ ἦ σθον σθον ᾷ	ὦμεθα	ᾶ ἦ σθε ὦντα ᾷ
	2	τιθῶ μαι	ᾗ ῆ ται				
	3	διδῶ	ᾧ ῶ				
Perf.	1	ἑσῶ	ᾷ ᾶ	ὦμεθον	ᾶ ἦ σθον σθον ᾷ	ὦμεθα	ᾶ ἦ σθε ὦντα ᾷ
	2	τεθῶ μαι	ᾗ ῆ ται				
	3	δεδῶ	ᾧ ῶ				

Infinitivus. *Participium.*

1 ἵςασθαι 2 τίθεσθαι 3 δίδοσθαι	Præſ. N.	1 ἱςάμενος 2 τιθέμενος 3 διδόμενος	η ον. G. ου ης ου, &c.

MEDIA VOX.

Indicativus.

		Sing.		Dual.			Plural.	
Aor. 2.		ἐςά ἐθέ μην ἐδό	α ε ςο το ο	ά έ μεθον ό	α ε σθον ο	ά έ σθην ό	ά έ μεθα ό	α ε σθε ντο ο

Imperativus.

		Sing.		Dual.	Plural.
Aor. 2.	1	ςάσο ——	ά	ά	ά
	2	θέσο vel θοῦ	έ σθω	έ σθον σθων	έ σθε σθωσαν
	3	δόσο vel δοῦ	ό	ό	ό

Optativus.

		Sing.		Dual.			Plural.	
Aor. 2.	1	ςαί	αῖ	αί	αῖ	αί	αί	αῖ
	2	* θεί μην	εῖ τ ο	εί μεθον	εῖ σθον	εί σθην	εί μεθα	εῖ σθε ντο
	3	δοί	οῖ	οί	οῖ	οί	οί	οῖ

* Et θοίμην, οῖο, &c.

Subjunctivus.

Subjunctivus.

Aor. 2.	1 ϛῶ 2 θῶ μαι 3 δῶ	ᾷ ᾶ ῇ ῆ ται ῷ ῶ	ὠμεθον	ᾶ ῆ σθον σθον ῶ	ὠμεθα	ᾆ ῆ σθε ὦντας ῶ

Infinitivus. *Participium.*

Aor. 2.	1 θέσθαι 2 ϛάσθαι 3 δόσθαι	Aor. 1. Nom.	ϛάς θείς; σα ν. Gen. αντος, &c. δούς

Obs. 1. In the Active, the Formation of Verbs in *μι* thro' the Persons of their three peculiar Tenses, is exactly like the *second Aoristus Passive* (except the Indicative Present:) But the Characteristic of their Present is always to be preserv'd, except in the Dual and Plural of the Present and Preterimperfect Indicative, and the Present of the Imperative and Infinitive, where the long Vowels η, ω, return into their short ones α, ε, ο, and in the Optative they are changed into αι, ει, οι. Whence we may observe, that the Dual and Plural of the second Aoristus Indicative, ἔθην, ἔδων, and ἦν of *ἵημι mitto*, are Irregular: Also the Imperative θές and δός, the Infinitive θεῖναι and δοῦναι.

Obs. 2. The *Present Passive* is made of the *Present Active*, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and shortning the penultima; as, τίθημι, τίθεμαι; but ἵημαι ab ἄημι *flo*, keeps η, also ἀκάχημαι, ἀλάλημαι, ἀλαλύκτημαι, διζημαι, κάλημαι, ὄνημαι, ὄρημαι, ὄνημαι or ὤνημαι. And the *second Aoristus* is made of the *Preterimperfect*, as in the Active; as, ἐτιθέμην. ἐθέμην. The Tenses of the *Passive* and *Middle* Voices through their Persons follow the *Analogy* of Verbs in ω; but the second Person singular of the Indicative is form'd from the third Person by turning τ into σ, and the second singular of the Imperative Present is like the second singular of the Preterimperfect Indicative without the *Augmentum*. Only remember that in the Subjunctive, Active, Passive, and Middle, instead of always η and η, ἵημι has ᾱ and α, τίθημι η and η, δίδωμι ῷ and ω.

Obs. 3. These Verbs in *μι* derive all their parts, except their *three* peculiar Tenses, like Verbs in ω; as, ἵημι ϛήσω ἧϛηκα, a ϛάν. Whence note, that, in the first Aoristus Active, ἔθηκα, and ἔδωκα, and in Aor. 1. Mid. ἐθηκάμην and ἐδωκάμην are *irregular*, and not declined beyond the Indicative; for we find in the Optative Active θησαίμαι, Infinitive θῆσαι, Subjunctive θήσω and δώσω. Likewise the Preterperfect Active τέθεικα and Passive τέθειμαι are *irregular*, for which the *Poets* use regularly τέθηκα, &c. In the Preterperfect Passive ἕϛαμαι and δέδομαι are used instead of ἕϛημαι and δέδωμαι. And in the Optative Passive, different from Verbs in ω, the Preterperfect is sometimes, 1. τεθεί-μην, εἶο, εἶτο. 2. ἑσαί-μην, αῖο, αῖτο. 3. δεδεί-μην, οῖο, οῖτο, &c. and in the Subjunctive, 1. τεθ-ῶμαι, ῇ, ῆται. 3. ἑϛ-ῶμαι, ᾷ, ᾶται. 3 δεδ-ῶμαι, ῷ, ῶται, &c. And so it is in most Verbs whose *Preterperfect Indicative Passive* ends in *μαι pure*; tho', in my humble opinion, 'tis safest to *circumloquute* by the Participle, as being the most usual practice of the best *Authors*.

§. 5

§. 5. *Of* Declining IRREGULAR *VERBS.*

XXXIV. VERBA IRREGULARIA ſunt vel *Heteroclita* Conjugatione in υμι aut σκω, vel *Defectiva*, vel *Anomala*, vel *Redundantia.*

OBS. I. HETERÒCLITES in *Conjugation* end either in υμι or σκω.

1. Verbs in υμι by *Grammarians* are uſually made the *fourth* Conjugation of Verbs in μι, but very improperly; becauſe they're neither form'd from a circumflex'd Verb, nor prefix a Reduplication: they have no *ſecond Aoriſtus Active* (except Diſſyllables) no *Optative* nor *Subjunctive Moods*, no *Middle Voice.* Beſides, they're not deriv'd like Verbs in μι; for though Diſſyllables change υω into υμι; as, δῦμι, κλῦμι, φῦμι, from δύω, &c. yet thoſe of more than two ſyllables generally change ω into νυμι or νυω; as, from ζεύγ-ω, ζεύγ-νυμι: κερά-ω, κερά-νυμι. Their *peculiar* Tenſes are the *Preſent* and *Preterimperfect*, the reſt they form from their primitive Verb; as,

Præſ. Fut.
Δείκνυμι (ex Δείχω) δείξω, δέδειχα, *oſtendo.*

Indicativus *Vocis Activæ.*

Præſ. S. Δείκν-υμι, υς, υσι.	D. υτον, υτον.	P. υμεν, υτε, ῦσι.
Impf. S. Ἐδείκν-υν, υς, υ.	D. υτον, ύτην.	P. υμεν, υτε, υσαν.

Imper.	Inf.	Particip.
Δείκν-υθι.	-ῦναι.	-ῦς.

Indicativus *Vocis Paſſivæ.*

Præſ. S. Δείκν-υμαι, υσαι, υται.	D. ύμεθον, υσθον, υσθον.	P. ύμεθα, υσθε, υνται.
Impf. S. Ἐδεικν-ύμην, υσο, υτο.	D. ύμεθον, υσθον, ύσθην.	P. ύμεθα, υσθε, υντο.

Imperat.	Infin.	Particip.
Δείκν υσο.	-υσθαι.	-ύμενος.

Grammarians reckon upwards of *ſeventy* Verbs in υμι; there being almoſt as many of 'em as there are Verbs in υω, which far ſurpaſſes the Number of any other Verbs in μι.

2. Verbs in σκω are very like Verbs in μι being derived alſo from Verbs in άω, έω, όω, and ύω, by putting σκ before ω; as, γηρά-σκ-ω from γηράω. Their *peculiar* Tenſes are likewiſe the *Preſent* and *Preterimperfect*; for they form the reſt from their primitive Verb; as,

Γηράσκω	ex γηράω	γηράσω, γεγήρακα,	*feneſco.*
Ἀρέσκω	ex ἀρέω	ἀρέσω, ἤρεκα,	*placeo.*
Βόσκω	ex βόω	βόσω, βέβοκα,	*paſco.*
Μεθύσκω	ex μεθύω	μεθύσω, μεμέθυκα,	*inebrio.*

But here we muſt note that many in their particular Tenſes require a Reduplication; as, διδράσκω from δράω. Some change their Penultima α and ε into η; as, θνήσκω *à* θνάω: ἀλήσκω *ab* ἀλδέω: And ſome ο in ω; as, ῥώσκω *à* βρόω. In theſe ι is put for ε; as, εὑρίσκω *ab* εὑρέω, γαμίσκω, πεπίσκω, &c. ſometimes,

Sometimes, but ſeldom, ι is put for ο; as, ἀλίσκω *ab* ἀλόω, &c. The Aor. 2. of Verbs deriv'd from όω, if not wanting, is form'd like ἔδων from δίδωμι; as, ἀλίσκω, ἧλων; βρώσκω, ἔβρων; γινώσκω, ἔγνων. Beſides ſome mentioned, theſe are pretty regular, πιπράσκω, τρώσκω, ἀλύσκω, ἰλάσκομαι.

Obs. II. Under the Name of DEFECTIVES are generally comprehended ſuch other Verbs, as are not declined farther than their Preterimperfect Tenſe, but *borrow* the reſt of their Tenſes from Verbs whoſe Root is *obſolete*. The *more uſual* are theſe:

DEFECTIVES.

Ἄγαμαι	from—ἀγάζομαι	Ἔρχομαι	from—ἐλεύθω
Ἄγνυμι	ἄγω	Ἔρομαι	ἐρέομαι
Αἰσθάνομαι	αἰσθέομαι	Ζωννύω, υμι	ζόω
Ἀλέξω	ἀλεξέω	Ἐθέλω	θελέω
Ἀλίσκομαι	ἁλόω, υμι	Ἱκνέομαι	ἵκομαι
Ἁμαρτάνω	ἁμαρτέω	Λανθάνω	λήθω
Ἀπεχθάνομαι	ἀπεχθέομαι	Μανθάνω	μαθέω
Ἄχθομαι	ἀχθέομαι	Μάχομαι	μαχέομαι
Αὐξάνω	αὐξέω	Μιμνήσκω	μνάομαι
Βαίνω	βάω	Μιγνύω	μίγω
Βλαστάνω	βλαστέω	Οἴχομαι	οἰχέομαι
Βούλομαι	βουλέομαι	Οἶμαι	οἰέομαι
Γίνομαι	γενάομαι	Ὀμνύω, υμι	ὀμόω
Γινώσκω	γνόω	Ὀλλύω, υμι	ὀλέω
Δαίω	δαέω	Πηγνύω, υμι	πήγω
Δάκνω	δήκω	Πίνω	πόω
Δέομαι	δεέομαι	Πυνθάνομαι	πεύθομαι
Διδάσκω	διδάχω	Ῥωννύω, υμι	ῥόω
Δοκέω	δόκω	Σπένδω	σπείδω
Δύναμαι	δυνάομαι	Στρωννύω, υμι	στρόω
Εἶπα	ἔπω	Τανύω	τάω
Ἐλαύνω	ἐλάω	Φθάνω	φθάω.

Obs. III. The ANOMALA are reckon'd ſuch as are too irregular to be reduced to the former Heads. And indeed (as ſays the *Weſtminſter Grammar*, p. 73) *Innumera ſunt* Irregularia *cujuſlibet Characteriſticæ; præſertim Polyſyllaba, Derivata, Compoſita, Poetica: Quorum Defectum frequens Auctorum Lectio, & Formationis* κακοφωνία *optimè indicabit.* Mr. *Love* gives us theſe as the moſt uſual:

ANOMALA:

Ἀνοίγω, ἀνοίξω, ἀνέωχα, &c. Perf. M. ἀνέωγα: Aor. 2. ἤνοιχα vel ἀνέωξα.—Βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, &c. — Γαμέω, A. 1. ἔγημα.— Εἶδω, εἴσω, and εἰδήσω, εἴδηκα: Infin. Perf. εἰδέναι: Particip. εἰδώς: Aor. 1. εἶδον vel ἴδον: Perf. Med. οἶδα.—Ἔχω, ἕξω vel σχήσω, ἔσχηκα: Imperf. εἶχον: Aor. 2. ἔσκον.— Θάπτω, θάψω, τέταφα, τετάμμαι: A. 1. ἐτάφθην: Fut. 1. ταφθήσομαι — Θνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, τέθνηκα: A. 2. ἔθανον.— Κάμνω, καμοῦναι, κέκμηκα.— Λαγχάνω, κληρώσομαι, εἴληχα: A. 2. ἔλαχον. Perf. M. λέλογχα.—Λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, εἴληφα: Aor. 2. ἔλαβον.— Ὁράω, ὄψομαι, ἑώρακα.— Πάσχω, πείσομαι: Aor. 2. ἔπαθον. Perf. M. πέπονθα.

Add to theſe the following *Anomalous* Verbs; for the Tenſes of which, when you have Occaſion, think not much to conſult your *Lexicon*. Ἄω, ἄδω, ἄδω, αἴρω, ἀκέω, ἀνύω. Βιόω, βρώσκω. Δείδω. Ἐάω, ἐγείρω, ἐγρηγορέω, ἔδω, εἶδω, εἴκω, εἶμι, εἶμαι, εἶρω and ἐρέω, ἔννυμι. Ζάω, ζέννυμι. Ἥκω, ἧμαι. Ἵημι *vado*, ἵημι *mitto*, ἵημι *deſidero*, ἵπτημι, ἵσημι. Καίω, κεῖμαι, κέλομαι, κλάζω, κράζω, κτείνω. Μαρτύρομαι, μέλλω. Ναίω, νεύω. Οἰκτείρω, ὄνημι or ὀνίνημι, ὀφείλω. Πέσσω or πέτλω, πίπτω, πλήσσω. Ῥέζω, ῥώννυμι. Σβέννυμι. Τέμνω, τίκτω, τρέχω, τραῦω, τυγχάνω. Ὑπισχνοῦμαι. Φέρω. Χαίρω, χαίνω or χάσκω. Ὠθέω or ὦσω.

Obs.

Obs. IV. Redundants in the Preſent Tenſe are almoſt innumerable. The moſt common are ſuch as theſe: Κραυγ-άζω, άνω; κον-ίω, ίζω; κιν-έω, ζω; φθί-ω, νω; ἀρτύ-ω, νω, &c. Ξυρ-άω, έω; κνισσ-άω, όω; πιλ-έω, όω; κεντ-άω, έω, όω, &c. Πειρ-άζω, άω; πολεμ-ίζω, έω; πικρ-αίνω, όω; βαρ-ύνω, έω, &c. Πιμπλ-άνω, ημι; κιν-έω, υμι, &c. Some Verbs are *redundant* in their *Future*; as, γράφω, γράψω and γραφήσω. So κλαίω, παίω, τύπτω, &c.—— But ſome think this latter Future only a Peculiarity of *Demoſthenes*'s.

§. 6. *Of* Compounded *VERBS.*

XXXV. Verba *compoſita* formantur tanquam *ſimplicia*, niſi quod *Augmentum* ſuum recipiunt quædam in *Initio*, quædam in *Medio*, quædam verò & in *Initio* & in *Medio*, ut ſuprà doctum fuit. See *N.* 4. in *Augm.*

Obs. I. In *compounded* Verbs ſometimes both Words remain entire; as, ἀποτείνω from ἀπὸ and τείνω. Otherwiſe the method of Compoſition is thus, 1. If the ſimple Verb begins with ῥ, it is always doubled; as, ἀποῤῥίπτω, not ἀπορίπτω. 2. If the Verb begins with a Vowel, the laſt Vowel of the Prepoſition is cut off; as, ὑπακούω, from ὑπὸ and ἀκούω: Except περὶ and περὶ; as, περιακούω, περιέχω. Ἀμφὶ ſometimes retains, and ſometimes rejects the Vowel; as, ἀμφιέννυμι and ἀμφιζάνω from ἱζάνω *adhæreo*. 3. If the Verb begins with an Aſpirate, the laſt Vowel of the Prepoſition is turn'd into an Aſpirate; as, ἀφαιροῦμαι from ἀπὸ and αἱροῦμαι *tollo*. 4. If the Prepoſition ends in ν, 'tis changed into μ before the labial Letters β, μ, π, φ, ψ; as, ἐμβάλλω from ἐν and βάλλω; and into γ before γ, κ, ξ, χ; as, ἐγκαλύπτω; and into λ before λ; as, ἐλλάμπω from ἐν and λάμπω. Σὺν ſometimes changes ν into the Letter following; as, Συστύρω from Σὺν and Σύρω, Συῤῥάπτω from Σὺν and ῥάπτω. Sometimes ν before σ and ζ is rejected; as, Συσέλλω from Σὺν and σέλλω, Συζητέω, &c. But if the Verb is augmented with ε it is reſum'd; as, Συσέλλω, Συνέσελλον. 5. Ἀνὰ, κατὰ, and παρὰ ſometimes reject α before a Conſonant in Verſe; as, ἀντανύω for ἀνατανύω, κάτθανε for κατάθανε *mortuus eſt*, παρμένων *aſſiſtens* (unde *Parmeno*) for παραμένων, &c.

Obs. 2. Theſe eight Prepoſitions in *Compoſition* uſually ſignify thus, Ἀντὶ *contra*, ἀπὸ *à, ab*, ἀνὰ *retro*, διὰ *trans*, κατὰ *de, deorſum*, πρὸς *ad*, παρὰ *ob, trans, præter*, περὶ *præ*; as, Ἀντιβάλλω, ἀποβάλλω, ἀναβάλλω, διαβάλλω, καταβάλλω, προσβάλλω, παραβάλλω, προβάλλω, &c. The Prepoſition ὑπὸ *diminiſhes*; as, ὑποβάλλω.

Theſe eight, εἰς, ἐν, ἐπὶ, ἐκ, ἀμφὶ, περὶ, Σὺν, ὑπὲρ, *increaſe* the Signification; as, Εἰσβάλλω, ἐμβάλλω, ἐπιβάλλω, ἐκβάλλω, ἀμφιβάλλω, περιβάλλω, Συμβάλλω, ὑπερβάλλω. Μετὰ denotes *Mutation*; as, μεταβάλλω. Two or three Prepoſitions join'd together with a Verb *increaſe* the Force of its Signification; as, Λαμβάνω, καταλαμβάνω, προκαταλαμβάνω, ἀντιπροκαταλαμβάνω, &c. N. *Greek Prepoſitions* are ſo manifold in their Meaning, that tho' in Compoſition they uſually ſignify thus, yet *Compounds* have ſometimes other Senſes, which muſt be obſerved from *Authors*.

N. B. The *inſeparable* Prepoſitions are ſeldom joined to Verbs; when they

they are joined to other Words, theſe eight, ἀρι, ἐρι, βῦ, βρῖ, δα, ζα, λα, λι, *increaſe* the Signification; as, ἀρίδηκος *valde illuſtris*, ἐρίβρομος *grandifremens*, βυσάϊος *valde jactans*, δαφοινὸς *valde cruentus*, ζάθεος *valde divinus*, λαψάνη *magna patina*, λιάζω *vehementer moveo*, Βριαρέος *Briareus centimanus*, from βρῖ and Ἄρης *Mars*. Δὺς ſignifies *male* and εὖ *bene*; as, δυσυχέω *infelix ſum*, and εὐτυχέω *felix ſum*. Νε and νη are *Privatives*; as, νέποδες *carentes pedibus*, and νήνημος *expers venti*, quaſi νεάμενος. — But α has a fourfold Uſe.

Alpha in Compoſito *privat, ligat, auget, abundat.*

1. 'Tis a *Privative* from ἀπὸ; as, ἀόρατος *inviſibilis*. 2. 'Tis an *Intenſive* from ἄγαν *valde*; as, ἄξυλος *plenus ligni*. 3. 'Tis a *Collective* from ἅμα *ſimul*; as, ἀδελφὸς *frater*, from α and δελφὺς *uterus*. 4. It increaſes the Syllables but *changes not* the Signification; as, ἄσαχυς for σάχυς *ſpica*. Before a Vowel α ſometimes takes ν; as, ἀνάξιος *indignus*.

§. 7. *Of VERBS* IMPERSONAL.

XXXVI. VERBUM *Imperſonale* per tertiam Perſonam formatur, ut apud Latinos; in cujus Formatione proferantur, ſi extent, tria Tempora Principalia; ut *contingit*—

Præſ.	Futur. 1.	Perf.
Συμβ-αίνει,	συμβήσει,	συμβέβηκε.

Obs. 1. Inſtead of the Preterperfect or Future, which are often wanting, in forming an impersonal name the Aor. 1. or if that's wanting, the Preterimperfect or what other Tenſes you can remember it has. Thus—

Ἀρέσκει, Fut. ἀρέσει. Aoriſt. 1. ἤρεσε, Imperf. ἤρεσκε. Opt. ἀρέσκοι. *Compounds*, Ἀπαρέσκει, Συναρέσκει.

Δεῖ, Imperf. ἔδει. Opt. δέοι. Fut. 1. δεήσει. A. 1. ἐδέησε. Inf. δεῖν, δεήσειν, δεῆσαι. Particip. δέον, δεῆσον, δεῆσαν, à δέω deſum. *Compounds*, Ἀποδεῖ, ἐνδεῖ, καταδεῖ, προσδεῖ.

Δοκεῖ, Imp. ἐδόκει F. 1. δόξει. A. 1. ἔδοξε. Subj. δόξῃ. Partic. δοκῶν. *Compounds*, Μεταδοκεῖ, Συνδοκεῖ.

Ἐγχωρεῖ, Imp. ἐνέχωρει. F. 1. ἐγχωρήσει. Subj. ἐγχωρῇ. Part. ἐγχωρῶν, ab ἐγχωρέω *concedo*.

Ἔμαρται, Pluperf. εἵμαρτο, à μείρομαι *dividor*.

Ἔοικε ab εἴκω *ſimilis ſum*. *Compounds*, ἐπέοικε, προσέοικε, ἀπέοικε.

Ἐξὶ with its *Comp.* ἔνεξι, ἔξεξι, πάρεξι, πρόσεξι *licet*, and μέτεξι *intereſt*.

Μέλει, Imper. ἔμελε. Fut. 1. μελήσει. A. 1. ἐμέλησε. Part. μέλον. *Comp.* μεταμέλει.

Πρέπει, Imperf. ἔπρεπε. Inf. πρέπειν. Partic. τὸ πρέπον.

Ὑπάρχει, Impf. ὑπῆρχε, Fut. 1. ὑπάρξει. Inf. ὑπάρχειν. Part. ὑπάρχον.

Ὕει, *Comp.* ἐφύει.

Φιλεῖ, Imp. ἐφίλει. Inf. φιλεῖν, à φιλέω *amo*.

Χρὴ, Imp. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν. Fut. 1. χρήσει. Inf. χρῆναι or χρῆν. *Comp.* ἀπόχρη, &c.

Obs. 2. Beſides the foregoing Impersonals, all Verbs *Paſſive*, or that ſignify *paſſively*, in their third Perſons, may be uſed *impersonally*; as, φαίνεται *apparet*, γέγραπται *ſcriptum eſt*; βροντᾶ, ἀςάπτει, νίφει, &c. So may alſo Neuter Participles of Impersonals; as, ἐπελθόν μοι, or ἐπιόν μοι *venit mihi in mentem*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

XXXVII. PARTICIPIUM eſt Adjectivum verbale, *participans* Verbi ſui Vi & Tempore.

Omne Verbi Tempus apud Græcos ſuum habet Participium: Ita τύπτω habet in Voce *Activâ* τύπτων, τύψων, τύψας, τετυφὼς, τυπτὼν, τυπτῶν; in *Paſſivâ* τυπτόμενος, τετυμμένος, τετυψόμενος, τυφθησόμενος, τυπησόμενος, τυφθεὶς, τυπεὶς; in *Mediâ* τυπτόμενος, τυψόμενος, τυψάμενος, τετυπὼς, τυπόμενος, τυπύμενος.

OBS. All Participles in the Feminine are of the *firſt Declenſion*. Maſculines in νος and Neuters in νον are of the *ſecond*. The reſt are of the *third*, and always make their Genitive by adding τος to the Neuter of their Nominative: But of ος Neuter comes ότος, not όσος.

CHAP. IV.

Of an ADVERB.

XXXVIII. ADVERBIUM eſt Vocabulum *ad Verbum* ob aliquam Circumſtantiam determinandam poſitum; ut, *Bene legit*, καλῶς ἀναγινώσκει.

Obs. I. Greek Adverbs, whether *primitive*, as νῦν *nunc*, τότε *tunc*, or *derivative*, as ἑλληνιστὶ *græcè*, κακῶς *malè*, &c. will be beſt learned by Practice in Authors, they being too numerous to be all here inſerted. Their ſeveral *Species* however may be thus recounted. Adverbs are either ——

1. Derived of Nouns, and end in εἰ, ςὶ, τὶ, ὶ, δην, δὸν, υ, τὴν, α, τες, οι, ξ; as. πανδημεὶ *publicè*, ἀνδριςὶ *viriliter*, ἀκροποδητὶ *ſummis pedum digitis* on tiptoes, ἀωρὶ *intempeſtivè*, ἄρδην *altè*, ὁμοθυμαδὸν *unanimiter*, πάνυ *omninò*, ἑθελοντὴν *ultrò*, ἠρέμα *quietè*, τῆτες *hoc anno*, ἄρμοι *congruè*, ὀδὰξ *mordicus*; from πάνδημος *ad univerſum populum pertinens*, &c. Or—

2. Derived of Verbs, and end in ας, δὰ, δρα, α, δην, θα, δὶς, ω, ξ; as, ἀτρεμὰς *quietè*, ἀναφανδὰ *manifeſtè*, ὑπόδρα *torvè*, κρύφα *occultè*, κρύδδην *privatim*, μίννυθα *paululum*, ἀμοιβαδὶς *viciſſim*, ἄφνω *repentè*, ἀναμὶξ *mixtim*; from ἀτρεμέω *immotus manco*, &c. Or—

3. Made of the Caſes of Nouns without Change, *viz.* of *Neuters* in ὸν, ὲς, ὶ, ὺ, and α; as, πολλὸν *multùm*, Ϛαφὲς *manifeſtum*, τὶ *cur*, ὀξὺ *celeriter*, τάχα *celeriter*: Of *Feminines* in any Caſe but the Nominative; as, ἐπιπολῆς *ſummè*, Ϛπυδῆ *feſtinanter*, ἰδία *privatim*, δωρεὰν *gratis*, χάριν *propter*: Of *Maſculines* in any Caſe; as, εὐθὺς *rectè*, πολλᾶ *multò*, κύκλω *circulatim*, ἐλεὸν *miſerè*, &c. Add to theſe, Adverbs made of Verbs without Change; as, ἄγε, ἄγετε, *age*, φέρε *fer*, ἴθι *macte*, ἰδὺ *ecce*, εἶα *eja*, ἀμέλει *certe*, &c. Add alſo πρῶτον, δεύτερον, τρίτον, τέταρτον, &c. *primùm*, *ſecundùm*, &c. Alſo other Words that only change the *Accent* or *Spiritus*; as, ἄληθες *profectò*, ἑκοντὶ *ſpontè*, Ϛφόδρα *valde*, &c. Or—

4. Derived of *Genitives Plural*, by changing ων into ως; as, ἀληθῶς *verè*, from ἀληθῶν.

5. Adverbs of *Place* ſignify *in* or *at a Place*, if they end in σι, θα, θι, οι, δεν, ε, η; as, Ἀθήνησι *Athenis*, ἔνθα *ibi*, οἴκοθι and οἴκοι *domi*, ἔνδον *intus*, αὐτῆ *ibi*, πανταχῆ *ubique*. *From a Place* anſwering to *Unde?* if they end in θι or θεν; as, ὐρανόθι *cœlitùs*, οἴκοθεν *domo*. *Towards a Place* anſwering to *Quo?* if they end in ζε, σε, δε; as, Ἀθήναζε *Athenas verſus*, ὐρανόσε *Cœlum verſùs*, οἶκαδε *domum verſus*: But δε ſometimes transfers the Accent; as, οἰκόνδε *domum verſùs*. *By* or *through a Place*, if they end in η; as, ὅπη *quâ*, ταύτη *hâc*. *Into* or *to a Place*, if they end in ω, οι, α, υ: as, ἄνω *ſurſum*, κάτω *deorſum*, ὅποι *quo*, ἐνταῦθα *illic*, ἀλλαχῆ *alibi*.

6. Adverbs of *Number* after ἅπαξ, δὶς, τρὶς, *ſemel*, *bis*, *ter*, end commonly in άκις; as, τετράκις *quatuor*, πεντάκις *quinquies*, πολλάκις *multoties*, &c. And ſometimes in χῆ, χῶς, χθα, χα, πλῆ, πλασίως, πλῶς; as, τετρα-χῆ, χως, χθα, χα, πλῆ, πλασίως, πλως *quater* vel *quadrupliciter*.

Obs. II. Beſides the foregoing, the *Adverbs* moſt uſually met with are, εὖ *bene*, ἴφι *fortiter*, ἐτὸς *temerè*, πόσον *quantùm*, τόσον *tantùm*, μᾶλλον *magis*, ἧττον *minùs*, πολὺ *multùm*, πότε *quando*, Ϛμερον *hodie*, αὔριον *cras*, χθὲς *heri*, πρὶν *priuſquam*, ἔτι *adhuc*, ἤδη *jam*, πάλιν *rurſus*, ἐπεὶ *poſtquam*, ὀψὲ *ſerò*, ἀεὶ *ſemper*, ἄρτι *nunc*, ἄχρι and μέχρι *uſque*, εἶτα and ἔπειτα *poſtea*, ἑξῆς and ἐφεξῆς *deinceps*, ἅμα and ὁμοῦ *ſimul*, ὡς *ut*, ὡσεὶ *perinde*, ὥσπερ *ſicut*, ὧδε *hoc modo*, ἄνευ *ſine*, χωρὶς *abſque*, δίχα *ſeorſim*, πλὴν *præterquam*, εἰ μὴ, εἴθε *utinam*, ἵνα *ut*, ἦτε *nimirum*, πάντως *omnino*, δηλαδὴ *utique*, νὴ *per*, ναὶ *profectò*, μὰ *ita*; ὐ, ἐκ, or ὐχ *non*, μὴ *ne*, ὐδαμῶς, μηδαμῶς, or ἥκιστας *nequaquam*, ἴσως *fortè*, τάχα *forſitan*, τυχὸν *fortaſſe*, πῆ *ubi*, πόθεν *unde*, ποῖ *quorſum*, πῶς *quomodo*, χαμαὶ *humi*, Ϛχέδον *juxta*, πέλας *prope*, πέραν *ultra*, ἐκεῖ *illic*, δεῦρο *huc*, ἔσω *intra*, ἔξω *extra*, ἐγγὺς *prope*, ἄσσον *prope*, ἐκὰς *procul*, ἄγαν, λίαν, or μάλα *valde*, μάτην *fruſtra*, &c. Add to theſe *Adverbs* the Interjections, ὦ *o*, ἰὼ *hei*, *heu*, ἴῳ *heu*, εὖγε *euge*, φεῦ *heu*, βαβαὶ or παπαὶ *pa-pæ*, ναὶ *væ*, εὐοῖ *evax*, ᾶ, ᾶ, ᾐ, *ha*, *ha*, *he*, &c.

Obs. III. For the *Compariſon* of Adverbs ſee *Obſ.* 6. in the Compariſon of Adjectives. But ſome Adverbs are ſometimes compar'd thus, φρονίμως *prudenter*, φρονιμωτέρως, φρονιμωτάτως: ἄνω *ſupra*, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω: μάλα *valde*, μᾶλλον, μαλίϛα: τάχυ *celeriter*, θᾶττον, τάχιϛον, &c.

Obs. IV. Adverbs of *Time*, *Place*, and *Quantity* are ſometimes joined to the Genitive of Nouns; as, πῶ γῆς *ubi terrarum*: ἄλις ἁλὸς *ſatis ſalis*, &c. Alſo Adverbs reſembling the Nature of *Prepoſitions*; as, Ἕνεκά συ *propter te*: ἄνευ κινδύνυ *citra* or *ſine periculo*: χωρὶς ἀρετῆς *abſque virtute*: πλὴν χρημάτων *præterquam pecuniam*: ἐνώπιον τῦ Θεῦ *coram Deo*: λάθρα τῶν ἄλλων *clam aliis*, &c.

Obs. V. Derivative Adverbs govern the Caſe of their Primitives; as, ἀξίως τῶν προϊόντων *dignè majoribus*: ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄλλοις *ſimiliter cæteris*: Ἅμα and ὁμῦ are joined to a Dative; as, ἅμα αὐτοῖς *ſimul cum illis*: ὁμῦ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις *unà cum ſociis*. Adverbs of *ſwearing* are joined to an Accuſative; as, νὴ τὸν Δία *ita per Jovem*: μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω *non per Apollinem*. *Interjections* οἰ *heu*, and ὦ *o*, are join'd to all Caſes: ὐαὶ *væ*, to a Dative, &c.

Obs. VI. The Adverb μὴ forbidding is commonly join'd to the Imperative or Subjunctive Moods, and may to all other Moods except the Indicative; as, μὴ μεθύσκεσθε οἴνῳ *ne inebriemini vino*: μὴ θεομαχῶμεν *ne contra Deum pugnemus*: ψεύδεα μὴ βάζειν *mendacia ne loquere*. Two or three Negative Adverbs in a Sentence make the Negation ſtronger; as, ὐ μὴ πίω *non unquam bibo*: ὐκέτι ὐ μὴ φάγω *neque amplius non unquam edam*: But two Negatives, ſeparated by the Interpoſition of a Verb, make an Affirmative; as, ὐ δύναμαι μὴ μεμνῆσθαι αὐτῦ *non poſſum non meminiſſe illius*. The Adverb εἴθε *utinam*, is joined in the Preſent and Future to the *Optative*; as, εἴθε γράφοιμι *utinam ſcriberem*: But in the Preterperfect to the *Indicative*; as, εἴθε ἔγραφα *utinam ſcripſiſſem*: Sometimes 'tis put in the Place of a Verb before an Infinitive; as, εἴθε σε μὴ θνητοῖσι γενέσθαι πῆμα πολειὸν, *utinam non eſſes malum deſiderabile mortalibus*. Phocyl *de pecunia*: Sometimes it takes ὄφελον *I might*; as, Εἰθ' ὄφελον ἀϊδρὶς τε μένειν, ἀγανὸς τε γενέσθαι, *utinam aut cælebs manſiſſem, aut liberis carerem*, Dictum. *Aug. Cæſaris*.

N. In ſome cognate Adverbs, thoſe beginning with π prefix'd are commonly *Interrogatives*, thoſe with τ *Redditives*, thoſe with a Vowel *Indefinites*; as, ὅτε *quando*, ὅθεν *unde*, ὅθι *ubi*, ὁσάκις *quoties*, ὁνίκα *quando*, *Indefinites*. Πότε, πόθεν, πόθι, πόσακις, πῆνικα, *Interrogatives*. Τότε, τόθεν, τόθι, τοσάκις, τηνίκα, *Redditives*, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of a CONJUNCTION.

XXXIX. CONJUNCTIO Voces & Sententias *conjungit.*

1. Sunt quæ *præponi*, ſunt quæ *ſuccedere* malunt.

2. Altera *conjungit*, *disjungit* & altera Voces.

3. Paucæ *explent*, non abſque Ornatu & Arte locatæ.

4. *Poſſibiles* Optat-Subjunctivumque gubernant.

OBS. I. The *Primitive* or *ſimple Conjunctions* are, ἀν, ἐὰν, ἢν, εἰ, *ſi*, γὰρ *enim*; μὲν, γὲ, τοὶ, *quidem*; ἀλλὰ, δὲ, ἀτὰρ, *ſed*; ἢ, *vel* or *quam*; καὶ or ϗ, &; τε, *que*; ὅμως, μὴν, *tamen*; ὅτι, διὸ, *quoniam*; ἄν, ἄρα, *igitur*; ὡς, *quamvis*. The Poets uſe ἄφαρ, *ſtatim*; ἔμπης, *tamen*; ὄφρα, *ut*; θην, *quidem*; κε or κεν, *ſi*; νυ or νυν, *igitur*; δὴ, ῥα, *utique*, &c. —— *Sunt quæ præponi malunt*, i. e. ſome of theſe in a Sentence, and in Compoſition, are generally placed firſt, *viz.* ἀλλὰ, ἐὰν, εἰ, ἢν, καὶ, ὅμως, ὅτι, ὄφρα, ἀτὰρ, ἀφὰρ, ἔμπης, διὸ. — *Sunt quæ ſuccedere malunt*, i. e. ſome are uſually placed behind, *viz.* ἄν, γὰρ, γὲ, δὴ, κε, κεν, μὲν, μὴν, ἦν, περ, τε, τοὶ, νυ, νυν, ῥα, θην. — But (the *Greeks* taking a peculiar Pleaſure in frequently joining together two, three, or more of 'em) *Compound Conjunctions* are too manifold to be here enumerated; The moſt uſual in Authors are in —

OBS. II. Thus explain'd —— 1. By *Altera conjungit*, are meant all *Conjunctives*: viz. *Copulatives*; as, καὶ, ϗ, &; τε, *que*; ἠδὲ, *atque*; καὶ δὴ, καὶ δὴ καὶ, καὶ τοι καὶ, καὶ μὲν δὴ καὶ, μέντοι καὶ, ἀλλὰ δὴ καὶ, καὶ νυ *atque etiam*; μηδὲ, μήτε, ὐδὲ, ὔτε *nec, neque*: *Continuatives*; as, καὶ πρὸς, πρὸς δὲ, πρός γε, φροσέτι, ἐπὶ δὲ, ἐπὶ τε, ἔπι δὲ, ἔτι τοίνυν, *præterea*; μενοῦνγε *quinetiam*: *Cauſals*; as, ὡς, ἵνα, ὥςε, ὄφρα, *ut*; γὰρ, γάρνυ, γάρνυτοι, γάρτε, γάρτοι, γάρπυ, γὰρ αὖ, μὲν γὰρ, γάρ δη, γὰρ δήπυ, *etenim*; ἐπεὶ, ὅτι, ὅτι τοι, διὸ, διότι, διόπερ, διὸ καὶ, καθότι, ἕνεκα, ὁτιὴ, ὁτιητὶ, *quoniam*: *Conditionals*; as, εἰ, ἄν, ἐὰν, εἴγε, εἴπερ, εἰδὴ, ἤνπερ γε, ἐάνπερ, *ſi*; ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειπερ, ἐπειδήπερ, ἐπέισοι, εἴκε, εἰδέκε, ἐπόικε,

ἐπόικε, *quandoquidem*; ἐὰν δὲ δὴ, καὶν εἰ, *quod si*; εἰ μὴ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, εἰ δὲ μήτε, εἰ μὴ περ γε, ἢν μὴ, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ, ὅτι μὴ, ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ, πλὴν εἰ, πλὴν ἐὰν, πλὴν ὅτι, πλὴν ἀλλ' εἰ, *nisi*; πλὴν εἰ μὴ, πλὴν ἂν μὴ, πλὴν ἐὰν μὴ, ἐκτὸς εἰ μή, *sin minus*: *Illatives*; as, ἄρα ἔν, ἆρ' ἔν, ἔν ἄρα, ἄραγε, τοίνυν, τοιγὰρ, τοιγαροῦν, τοιγάρτοι, *igitur*: *Adversatives*; as, καὶν, κἠν, καίπερ, καίτοι, εἰ καὶ, ἢν καὶ, περ, *quamvis*; ὅμως, μὴν, ὅμως δὲ, ὅμως μὴν, ὅμως μέν τοι, ἀλλ' ὅμως, ἔμπης, *tamen*.— 2. Under *Altera disjungit*, are contain'd all *Disjunctives*; as, ἤ, *poeticè* ἠὲ, *vel*; ἐάν περ, ἐάντε, εἴτε, ἤπερ, ἤπου, ἤτοι, *sive*: *Discretives*; as, πλὴν *præterquam*; ἀλλὰ, ἀτὰρ, αὐτὰρ, *sed*; ἀλλ' ἔν, ἀλλ' ἔν γε, ἀλλάμην, ἀλλάγε, ἀλλὰ καὶ, ἀλλά τοι, ἀλλὰ μέν τοι, ὃ μὴν ἀλλάγε, ἀλλάγε, ἀλλὰ καὶ, ὃ μέν τοι ἀλλὰ, ὃ μέν τοι ἀλλάγε, πλὴν ἀλλὰ, πλὴν καὶ, *verùntamen*: *Correspondents*; as, μὲν, δὲ, *quidem*, *vero*; τε, τε, *que*, *que*; τὲ, καὶ, *tum*, *tum*; τὲ, καὶ, καὶ, &, &, &; μᾶλλον ἢ, *potius quam*; πρὶν ἢ, *prius quam*; μὴ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ, *non solum*, *sed etiam*, &c.

Obs. III. *Paucæ explent*, &c. i. e. Some of the primitive Conjunctions are oftentimes used both by Poets and Orators, only as *Expletives*, that is, they express nothing, but only serve to please the Ear, and *fill up* the Sentence: They add however a certain *Emphasis* and Beauty to the Context, if judiciously made use of: Such are ἂν, ἄρα, ἆρ, ῥα, γε, δὴ, θην, κε, κεν, νυ, νυν, περ, ποι, πω, που, τοι.—*N.* Many think the ancient Poets made use of these *Expletives* only to help them out in their Verse; but this Dr. S. Clarke, in his Notes upon *Homer*, asserts to be a vulgar error, and has accurately demonstrated those, that *Homer* makes use of, to have always the Force either of *Distinction*, *Elegancy*, or *Connexion* Vid. Not. Iliad. α. v. 6, 56, 308. β. v. 1, 158 κ. v. 204, &c.

Obs. IV. *Possibles*, &c. i. e. Adverbs and Conjunctions, when they give a Signification of Possibility or Potentiality to a Verb, generally require an *Optative*; and when they give a Signification of Contingency or Uncertainty, commonly have a *Subjunctive*; as, μὴ γένοιτο, *ne possit fieri*. Rom. vi. 15. Ἐὰν εἴπῃ ὁ δοῦλος, *si dicat servus*, that is, *si* fortè *dicat* Servus. Luc. xii. 45. But Reading and Observation must determine this, rather than Grammarians.

N. B. One and the same Word in a different sense may be called either an *Adverb* or a *Conjunction*: If it affects but one Word, especially the Verb, it is an *Adverb*; if it affects more or the whole Sentence, it is a *Conjunction*: Of this Sort are, μὲν, ὡς, γὲ, μηδὲ, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of a PREPOSITION.

XL. PRÆPOSITIO Verbis in Compoſitione *præponitur*, at Nominibus in Appoſitione regens Caſus ſibi proprios.

Quot ſunt Præpoſitiones?

Octodecim ſunt. *Sex* Monoſyllaba, Ἐν, ἐκ, πρὸ, πρὸς, εἰς, σὺν:

Syllaba duplex ſunt *Bis-ſex*, Ἀντὶ, παρὰ, ἐπὶ, ὑπὲρ,

Ἀμφὶ, ἀνὰ, κατὰ, περὶ, διὰ, ἀπὸ, μετὰ, jungitur ὑπὸ.

Quos Caſus regunt Præpoſitiones?

Poſtulat Ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ & ἐκ, πρὸ *Secundum: Tertium* & ἐν, σὺν;

Εἰς *Quartum*: Reliquis ſunt GEN. DAT. & ACC. Παρὰ, ἐπὶ, ὑπὲρ,

Ἀμφὶ, ἀνὰ, κατὰ, περὶ, μετὰ, πρὸςque ὑπὸ: A διὰ GEN.que ACC.

OBS

Obs. I. For the *Latin* of theſe Prepoſitions (which for Memory ſake are contain'd in ſix Verſes) conſult the Vocabulary. Theſe four, Ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ or ἐξ, and πρὸ govern only a *Genitive*. ——

1. Ἀντὶ; as, Ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ, *Oculum* pro *oculo*, or *contra*, or *propter oculum*. Matt. v. 38.
2. Ἀπὸ; as, Ἐξουσία ἀπὸ Θεοῦ, *Poteſtas* à, ab, è, ex, *Deo*. Rom. xiii. 1.
3. Ἐκ; as, Γυνὴ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, *Mulier* è, ex, à, ab *Viro*. 1 Cor. xi. 12.
4. Πρὸ; as, Πρὸ θυρῶν, præ *foribus* or *ante fores*. Act. v. 23.

Obs. II. Theſe *two*, Ἐν and Σὺν, require only a *Dative*. ——

1. Ἐν; as, Ἐν κακοῖς ἀγνωσία κέρδος, *In malis* or *Inter mala ignorantia eſt lucrum*: But ἐν alſo ſometimes ſignifies *apud*, *prope*, *per*, and indeed it has (*per* Hebraiſmum *in Sacris Literis*) the Signification of almoſt all the Prepoſitions.
2. Σὺν; as, Σὺν Θεῷ καὶ ταῖς Μούσαις, cum *Deo* & *Muſis*.

Obs. III. Εἰς or ἐς governs an *Accuſative* only; as, Ἐκ πυρὸς εἰς φλόγα, *ex Igne* ad, erga, ſuper, in, *Flammam*. Adag.

Διὰ *per*, governs a *Genitive*, Διὰ *propter* an *Accuſative*; as, διὰ ἁμαρτίας ὁ θάνατος, per *Peccatum Mors*. Rom. v. 12. Τὸ Σάββατον διὰ τὸν Ἄνθρωπον, *Sabbatum* propter *Hominem*, Marc. ii. 27. Οἴνῳ ὀλίγῳ χρῶ διὰ τὸν στόμαχόν σου, *Vino pauculo utere* propter *Stomachum tuum*. 1 Tim. v. 25.

Obs. 4. Theſe *ten*, παρὰ, ἐπὶ, ὑπὲρ, ἀμφὶ, ἀνὰ, κατὰ, περὶ, μετὰ, πρὸς, ὑπὸ govern a *Genitive*, *Dative*, or *Accuſative*. ——

1. Παρὰ *à*, *ab*, *è*, *ex*, has a *Genitive*; as, παρὰ τοῦ Πατρὸς ἐξῆλθον, *prodivi à Patre*. Joh. xvi 28. Παρὰ *apud*, *prope*, *juxta*, has a *Dative*; as, παρὰ τῷ Κυρίῳ ἔλεος, *apud Dominum Miſericordia*. Pſal. cxxx. 7. Παρὰ *contra*, *præter*, *ſupra*, *ultra*, *trans*, *extra*, has an *Accuſative*; as, παρὰ τὸν νόμον, *contra Legem*. Act. xviii. 13.
2. Ἐπὶ *in*, has a *Genitive*; as, Βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώττης, *Bos in Linguâ*. Adag. Ἐπὶ *propter*, *contra*, has a *Dative*; as, τρεῖς ἐπὶ δυσὶ *tres propter* or *contra duos*. Luc. xii. 52. Ἐπὶ *ad*, has an *Accuſative*; as, ἐπὶ ἴδιον ἐξέραμα ὁ κύων, *ad ſuum vomitum canis*. 2 Pet. ii. 22. Ἐπὶ *in*, *ſuper*, has *Gen. Dat. Acc.* as ἐπὶ (ὄνου, ὄνῳ or) ὄνον, *ſuper aſinum*. Matt. xxi. 5.
3. Ὑπὲρ *pro*, *de*, has a *Genitive*; as, εἰ Θεὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, *ſi Deus pro nobis*. Rom. viii. 31. Ὑπὲρ *ſuper*, has a *Genitive* and *Accuſative*, as, τὰ ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς (or ἡμῶν) οὐδὲν πρὸς ἡμᾶς, *quæ ſuper nos nihil ad nos*, Adag. Ὑπὲρ but rarely has a *Dative*; as, ὑπὲς ἀργύρῳ δ' ὀχέονται *ſuper argentum vehuntur*. Anacr. Od. 51.
4. Ἀμφὶ *de*, has a *Genitive*; as, ἀμφὶ ἀστέρων γραφὴ *de ſideribus deſcriptio*. Lucian. Ἀμφὶ *pro* has a *Dative*; as, ἀμφ' Ἑλένῃ μάχεσθαι *pro Helenâ pugnare*. Hom. Iliad. γ. 70. Ἀμφὶ *circum* has an *Accuſative*; as, Ἰαρδάνου ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα *circum Jardani fluenta*. Il. π. 135.
5. Ἀνὰ *cum*, has a *Dative*; as, χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ *cum aureo ſceptro*. Hom. Il. α. 15. Ἀνὰ *per*, *circiter*, has an *Accuſative*; as, ἀνὰ στρατὴν *per exercitum*. Iliad. α. 10. Ἀνὰ μετρητὰς δύο *circiter amphoras binas*. Joh. ii. 6. Ἀνὰ but rarely has a *Genitive*; as, ἀνὰ κροτάφοιο *circum tempus* (partem capitis). Quint. Smyr. l. γ. v. 150.
6. Κατὰ *contra*, *de*, *per*, has a *Genitive*; as, Συνήχθησαν κατὰ Χριστοῦ *congregati ſunt contra Chriſtum*. Pſ. ii. 2. Κατὰ *intra*, has a *Dative* poeticè; as, κατὰ σφετέρῃσιν *intra horas*. Hom. Odyſſ. κ. 238 Κατὰ *ſecundùm* has an *Accuſative*; as, κατὰ Ματθαῖον *ſecundum Matthæum*.
7. Περὶ *de*, has a *Genitive*; as, περὶ καπνοῦ στενολεσχεῖν *de fumo anxium eſſe*. Adag. Περὶ *propter*, has a *Genitive* or *Dative*; as, περὶ καλοῦ ἔργου (or κάλῳ ἔργῳ) *propter opus bonum*. Joh. x. 33. Περὶ *circum*, *circa*, has a *Genitive*, *Dative*, or *Accuſ.* as, χορεύειν περὶ βώμοις (βώμων or βώμους) *circum aras ſaltare*. Herod. lib. 5.
8. Μετὰ *cum*, has a *Genit.* as, μεθ' ἡμῶν ὁ Θεὸς, *Deus nobiſcum*. Matt. i. 23. Μετὰ *in*, has a *Dat.* as, μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχων τὴν λύραν, *in manibus habens lyram*. Lucian. Μετὰ *poſt*, has an *Accuſat.* as, μετὰ

τὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας, *poſt tres dies.* Matt. xxvii. 37.

9. Πρὸς *a, per,* has a *Gen.* as, πρὸς Διός εἰσιν ἅπαντες, *omnes ſunt à Jove.* Hom. Odyſ. ξ. 57. Πρὸς *ad,* has a *Dat.* as, πρὸς κεφαλῇ, *ad caput.* Joh. xx. 12. Πρὸς *apud, ad, penes,* has an *Accuſat.* as, ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, *Sermo erat apud Deum.* Joh. i. 1.

10. Ὑπὸ *a, ab,* has a *Gen.* or *Dat.* as, μὴ νικῶ ὑπὸ τῦ κακῦ, *ne vincitor à malo.* Rom. xii. 21. Ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι, *à Trojanis* Il. ν. 668. Ὑπὸ *ad,* has an *Accuſat.* as, ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε, *ad Trojam venit.* Il. β. 216. Ὑπὸ *ſub,* has a *Gen. Dat.* and *Accuſat.* as, ὑπὸ μόδιον (μοδίῳ, μοδίῳ) *ſub modium.* Matt. v. 15.

N. B. The *Signification* and *Government* of *Greek* Prepoſitions is ſo manifold and different among Authors, that 'tis impoſſible here to recount all their Varieties What is done, is to ſhew that they're often uſed thus: Tho' after all that can be ſaid by Grammarians, the Learner's beſt Aſſiſtant in this muſt be Reading and Obſervation.

N 1. Sometimes Prepoſitions join'd together govern Caſes; as, ἀμφὶ περὶ κρήνην, *undique circa fontem.* Il. β. 305. Ὑπ' ἐκ νεφέων, *de ſub nubibus.* Hom. Hymn. in Apol. v. 428

N. 2. The Poets often put the Prepoſition after its Caſe, retracting the Accent of Diſſyllables; as, Θεῦ πάρα, *à Deo.* Il. τ. 2. Ὀνείρων πέρι, *de Somniis.* Lucian.

N. 3. Sometimes a Conjunction is elegantly put between the Prepoſition and its Caſe; as, ἐπὶ γάρτοι τὸν ὕβριν παρέχονται, *præterreunt enim in contumeliam.* Lucian.

N. 4. Prepoſitions without Caſes change into Adverbs; as, πρῶτος ἐγὼ, μετὰ δ' ὔμμες. *Primus ego, poſtea verò vos.* Lucian. And ſo do Prepoſitions compounded together; as, παρεξ *extrà* or *foris.*

Part the Third.

Of SYNTAXIS.

CHAP. I.

Ut alibi, ſic & hic, Brevitas utilis ; nam ſupervacua præcepta, hoc eſt, *quæ Latinis eadem ſunt, quis non credat ſine fructu eſſe.*
VERWEY.

SYNTAXIS docet Voces in Sententiis aptè *connectere*, & dividitur in *Concordantium* & *Regimen.*

§. 1. *Of the* CONCORDS.

I. *CONCORDANTIÆ duæ* ſunt, & cum Latinis communes, nempe *Nominativi* & *Verbi*, *Subſtantivi* & *Adjectivi* ; ut, *Vir bonus eſt commune bonum*, χρηστὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστι κοινὸν ἀγαθόν. Menander.

A. *Exceptio* 1. Nomen neutrum plurale plerumque gaudet Verbo Singulari ; ut, *Pecuniæ obediunt omnia*, τῷ Ἀργυρίῳ ὑποτάσσεται πάντα.

B. *Exceptio* 2. Dualia non neceſſario poſtulant aut Verba aut Adjectiva ejuſdem numeri; ut, *ambo expiraverunt*, ἄμφω ἐξέπνευσαν. Eurip. *Dominis duobus*, κυρίοις δυσί. Matt. vi. 24.

C. *Exceptio* 3. Adjectivum plurale cujuſcunque generis ſæpe permutat ſuum Subſtantivum in Genitivum cum Articulo; ut, *boni Parentes*, σπουδαῖοι τῶν γονέων. Iſocrates.

D. *Exceptio* 4. Subſtantivum aliquando uſurpatur pro Adjectivo; ut, *Græca lingua*, Ἑλλὰς φωνὴ. Lucian. *Contumelioſum virum honorabunt*, ὕβριν ἀνέρα τιμήσουσι. Heſiod.

E. *Exceptio* 5. Frequenter *Relativum* & *Antecedens* in eodem Caſu ponuntur; ut, *Crediderint ſermoni quem dixit*, ἐπίστευσαν τῷ λόγῳ, ᾧ εἶπεν. Joh. ii. 22.

N. B. *The Learner, at firſt going over, is only to get by heart the* 12 *Rules mark'd* I. II. &c. *and thoſe mark'd* A. B. C. &c. *afterwards.*

Obs. I. The *Greeks* agree in every thing that relates to Concord with the *Latins*, as well as having thoſe Peculiarities in the Exceptions; as,—in Exception 1. *Dæmonia credunt*, Δαιμόνια πιστεύουσι *rarius* Jam. ii. 19.—In Exception 2. *Diſſenſerunt contendentes Atrides & Achilles*, διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε Ἀτρεΐδης καὶ Ἀχιλλεύς. Hom. Il. α. 6.— In Exception 3. *Omnes ſancti Angeli*, πάντες οἱ ἅγιοι ἄγγελοι. Matt. xxv. 31.—In Except. 4. *Græca lingua*, φωνὴ Ἑλληνικὴ ſemper ferè, rarò Ἑλλὰς; tho' even that *Pliny* imitates, *Ficus anus*, i. e. *annoſa*.—— In Exception 5. *Non ſine ſanguine quem offert*, ὐ χωρὶς αἵματος, ὁ προσφέρει. Heb. ix. 7. rarò.

Obs. II. Add to theſe the Examples following, from all which perhaps may be gathered all that belongs to *Concord*.

Arabes gens eſt *hominibus plena*, Ἔθνος πολυανθρωπώτατόν ἐστιν Ἄραβες. Philo.

Urbes ſunt quos *ſpecus arbitraris*, Πόλεις εἰσὶν οὓς φωλεοὺς νομίζεις. Lucian.

Semen & fructus differunt, Σπέρμα καὶ καρπὸς διαφέρουσι. Ariſtot.

Pater tuus & ego (mater) *dolentes* quærebamus *te*, ὁ Πατήρ σου κἀγὼ ὀδυνώμενοι ἐζητοῦμέν σε. Luc. ii. 48.

Credimus in Patrem, & Filium, & Pneuma *ſanctum*, coeſſentialia & *æqualiter glorioſa*, Πιστεύομεν εἰς πατέρα, καὶ υἱὸν, καὶ πνεῦμα ἅγιον, ὁμοσιά τε καὶ ὁμόδοξα. Nazianz.

Ut aiunt, ὡς φασὶ. Plutarch. *Multi dicunt*, πολλοὶ λέγουσι. Pſal. iv. *Matthæus*

thæus Publicanus, Ματθαῖος ὁ τελώνης. Matt. x.

Q. *Quo differunt docti ab indoctis?*

A. *Quanto viventes à mortuis.*

Q. Τίνι διαφέρυσι οἱ πεπαιδευμένοι τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν.

A. Ὅσῳ οἱ ζῶντες (διαφέρυσι) τῶν τεθνηκότων. Laertius *in vitâ Ariſt.*

Deus eſt Spiritus, Πνεῦμα ὁ Θεός ἐςι. *Domus mea vocabitur* domus *præcationis*, Οἶκός μου οἶκος προσευχῆς κληθήσεται. Matt. xx. 13. *Crepuit* medius, ἐλάκησε μένος. Act. i. 18.

Juſſit ut *ille vocaretur filius Jovis*, Διὸς υἱὸν ἐκέλευσε αὐτὸν καλεῖσθαι. Herodian—*Pericles dixit ſe ad aram uſque amicum eſſe*, Περικλῆς ἔφησε μέχρι βωμῶ φίλος εἶναι, ταὐτὸν εἶναι φίλον. Plutarch.

Beatus qui *ſperat*, Μακάριος ὃς ἐλπίζει. Pſal. xxxiv. 8. *Beata gens* cujus *Dominus eſt Deus, & populus* quem *elegit*. Μακάριον τὸ ἔθνος ᾧ Κύριος ὁ Θεός ἐςι, λαὸς ὃν ἐξελέξατο. Pſal. xxxiii. 12.—— *Quis es tu qui judicas?* Σὺ τίς εἶ ὁ κρίνων; Rom. xiv. 4.

Non bonum eſt, οὐκ ἀγαθὸν (ſubintel. χρῆμα res.) Il. β. *Quæ ſunt Dei*, τὰ τῦ Θεῦ. Matt. xxii.

Pejerare non eſt meum, ἐπιορκεῖν οὐκ ἐμὸν ἐςί. Plutarch. *Non veſtrum eſt nôſſe tempora*, οὐχ ὑμῶν ἐςὶ γνῶναι χρόνος. Act. i. 7.—— See the *Syntax* of my Latin Grammar, viz. Rule I. II. III. A. B. C. D. and the Obſervations thereon. *pag.* 52, &c.

§. 2. *Of the Uſe the* Greeks *make of the* ARTICLE.

F. ARTICULUS, quando vocibus *præponitur* à Græcis, quod ſæpiùs apud Authores factum invenitur, Hæc ferè agit—

Præpoſitivus ὁ Voci, cui præfigitur, affert [1] *Emphaſin*; aut ponit [2] *Diſcrimen*; obitve relati Nominis [3] *Officium*; aut Textum Syntaxeos [4] *ornat.*

[5] *Infinita* præit Verba, atque in Nomina mutat.

[6] *Subnuit* ὧν. Dant [7] *Hic* ὁμὲν, *Ille* ὁδὲ, Græca Latinis.

[8] *Præditus* Articulo præit, & poſtponitur *Orbus.*

Obs. I. From hence the Learner is to obſerve, that the Greeks uſe the *Prepoſitive Article* principally on eight Accounts, *viz.*

1. By way of *Emphaſis*; as, Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, *In principio erat* ille *Sermo.* Joh. i. 1. Ὁ προφήτης εἶ σύ? *Tunc es* ille *Propheta?* Joh. i. 21. Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλὸς. *Ego ſum Paſtor* ille *bonus.* Joh. x. 11.

2. For the ſake of *Diſtinction, Demonſtration*, or *Determination*; as, Δός μοι τὸ βιβλίον, *da mihi librum* iſtum. Ἰωάννης ὁ βαπτιστὴς, *Johannes* ille *Baptiſta.* Matt. iii. 1. Οἱ μάγοι ἰδόντες τὸν ἀστέρα, καὶ ἐλθόντες εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, εὗρον τὸ παιδίον, *Magi videntes* illam *ſtellam, & veientes in* illam *domum, invenerunt* illum *Puerulum.* Matt. ii.

3. To perform the *Office* of a Noun left out by *Ellipſis*; as, Ἰάκωβος ὁ τοῦ Ἁλφαίου, *Jacobus* filius *Alphæi.* Matt. x. 3. Τὰ Καίσαρος, res *Cæſaris.* Matt. xxii. 21. Τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς, Opera *Carnis.* Rom. viii. 5. Τὸ τῦ Θεόγνιδος λέγω, Sermonem *Theognidis loquor.* Lucian. Ubi ſubintelliguntur υἱὸς, χρήματα, ἔργα, ἔπος, &c.

4. They uſe it for the ſake of *Sound* and *Ornament* in a Sentence; as, ἡ νίκη ἡ νικήσασα τὸν κόσμον ἡ πίστις, *Victoria quæ vicit mundum fides.* 1 Joh. v. 4. Πολὺ διεχώσας εὑρήσομεν τάς τε τῶν σπουδαίων γνώμας, καὶ τὰς τῶν φαύλων διανοίας, *Multum diſcrepantes inveniemus bonorum ſententias & Improborum cogitationes.* Iſocrates.

5 It is often put in the Neuter before the *Infinitive* of Verbs, to expreſs *Nouns, Gerunds*, and *Supines*; as, Ἐκ τῦ ὁρᾶν γίγνεται τὸ ἐρᾶν, *ex* viſu *naſcitur* Amor. Καιρὸς τῦ ἄρξασθαι, *tempus* incipiendi, *ſeu* inceptionis. 1 Pet iv. 17. Ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν, in ſapiendo *vel* ſapientiâ. Sophoc. Ἔξειμι μάχεσθαι, τῦ μάχεσθαι, ἕνεκα τῦ μάχεσθαι, & πρὸς τὸ μάχεσθαι, *exeo ad* pugnam, *ad* pugnandum, pugnatum, &c. Ἐπανέρχομαι ἀπὸ τῦ μάχεσθαι, *redeo* pugnatu, *vel à* pugnando. Αἰσχρὸν λέγειν, *turpe dictu*, &c. — Hitherto add theſe *Greciſms.* Ἐν τῷ σπείρειν αὐτὸν, *dum ille ſeminaret.* Matt xiii. Πρὸ τῦ αἰτῆσαι ὑμᾶς αὐτὸν, *priuſquàm vos illum rogetis.* Matt. vi. 8. Μετὰ τὸ αἰτῆσαι ὑμᾶς, *poſtquàm vos rogaveritis.*—*N. B* This Neuter Article is likewiſe put before Indeclinables and Words uſed τεχνικῶς; as, Ἔλεγχος ἀπιστίας τὸ πῶς περὶ Θεῦ λέγειν, *Argumentum incredulitatis eſt de Deo dicere*, quomodo *Juſtin* M.

6. It frequently *implies*, and *ſupplies* the Place of the Participle ὢν *ens.* from εἰμὶ *ſum*, eſpecially before a Prepoſition or Adverb; as, ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, *qui* es *in cœlis.* Matt. vi. 9. Τὰ ἄνω φρονεῖτε, *ſapite quæ* ſunt *ſupra.* Coloſ. iii. 2.—Before *Adverbs*, Ὁ ἔξω καὶ ὁ ἔσωθεν ἄνθρωπος, *externus & internus homo.* 2 Cor. iv. 16. Οἱ πάλαι *veteres*, οἱ νῦν *qui nunc ſunt*, οἱ πέλας *propinqui*, ὁ αὔριον *craſtinus*, ὁ πάνυ *excellens*, &c.—Before *Prepoſitions*, τὰ πρὸ ὑμῶν, *Majores veſtros*, Matt. v. 12. Οἱ μεθ' ἡμᾶς, *Poſteri noſtri*, οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως, *Socii Achillis.* Lucian. Οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς βυλῆς, *Conſiliarii*, vel. *qui ſunt de Senatu.* Appian. Οἱ ἀπὸ βήματος *Concionatores.* Plutarch. Οἱ ἀπὸ Στοᾶς *Stoici*, οἱ κατ' ἀσορὰν *Cauſidici.* Demoſth. Οἱ πρὸς αἵματος *conſanguinei.* Sophoc. Οἱ περὶ τὴν γῆν *agricolæ.* Xenoph. Οἱ περὶ τὴν ποίησιν, καὶ τὺς λόγους, *Poetæ & Oratores.* Iſocr. Οἱ περὶ Πλάτωνα, *Plato*, vel *Platonici*, vel *Plato cum Platonicis.* Vide Joh. xi. 29. Act. xiii. 13.

7. It is uſed ſometimes for οὗτος *hic* and ἐκεῖνος *ille*, being join'd to μὲν and δὲ, eſpecially in Diviſions; as, Οἱ μὲν τοὺς φίλυς παρόντας μόνον τιμῶσιν, οἱ δὲ καὶ μακρὰν ἀπόντας ἀσπάζονται, Hi *amicos præſentes ſolum honorant, Illi etiam longè diſtantes diligunt.* Iſocr.

8. If two Nominatives belong to a Verb, that comes *firſt* in Senſe which has the Article; as, Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος *Sermo erat Deus.* Joh. i. 1.—. Hence ſome ſay it ought always to be prefix'd to the *Subject* and not to the *Predicate*, but 'tis often found otherwiſe; as, Χριστὸς ἦν ἡ ὁδὸς, *Chriſtus erat via.* Joh. xiv. 6.

Obs.

Obs. II. But obſerve, that *Interrogatives, Indefinites, Diſtributives, Cardinals, Pronouns*, and *Proper-Names*, ſuch as τίς *quis*, ἕτερος *alter*, εἷς, δύο, ἐγὼ, Ἰσοκράτης, &c. generally refuſe the *Article*. In other reſpects ſome Grammarians think it may be uſed or not uſed indifferently; as, *vir bonus*, ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς, or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς, or ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθὸς: Whence Koeber ſays — *Articulus igitur ſæpe Emphaſi carere cenſendus eſt, neque ex ejuſdem vel præſentiâ vel abſentiâ tutò probari poteſt Dogma Fidei.* Dr. Busby's Opinion is — *De præfigendo vel omittendo Articulo certa vix dari poſſit Regula; ſæpe enim utuntur vel reſpuunt Autores pro Arbitrio vel Euphoniâ.* And Scaliger calls this frequent and promiſcuous Uſe of it *Flabellum Atticæ Loquacitatis.* Certain it is that the *Poets* uſe or refuſe it at their Pleaſure, if the *Proſe Writers* ſometimes do not ſo too, Θάνατος τῆς ψυχῆς ἀσέβεια, καὶ βίος παράνομος, *Impietas & vita improba eſt mors animæ.* Chryſoſt. Τὰ μὲν τῆς τύχης ἔχει ὀξείας τὰς μεταβολὰς, *res fortunæ celeres habent mutationes.* Demoſth.

CHAP. II.

Of GOVERNMENT.

II. Regimen Græcis cum Latinis ferè commune eſt. Nempe, Subſtantiva & Adjectiva regunt *Genitivum*; *Dativus* regitur à Vi Acquiſitionis; & Verba Tranſitiva exigunt *Accuſativum*: Ut, *Dei longanimitas*, Θεοῦ μακροθυμία. 1 Pet. iii. 20. *Cupidus ſanguinis*, διψαλέος αἵματος. Nazianz. *Bonum mihi eſt quod viam vobis oſtendo*, Ἀγαθόν μοι ὅτι ὁδὸν δείκνυμι ὑμῖν. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

§. 1. *Exceptiones in Regimine* Genitivi.

III. *Laus & Vituperium*, uti etiam *Menſura Rei*, atque Adjectiva omnia quæ Latinè Genitivum vel Ablativum poſtulant, hæc

hæc græcè Genitivum ; ut, *homo magnâ virtute*, ἀνὴρ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς. *Statua duodecim cubitis*, ἀνδριὰς δώδεκα πηχέων. Herodian. *Terra plena malis eſt*, πλείη μὲν γὰρ γαῖα κακῶν, aut κακοῖς. Heſiod. *Dignus laude*, ἐπαίνυ ἄξιος. Xenoph. *Opus eſt mihi vino*, χρείαν ἔχω τοῦ οἴνου.

G. Genitivus ſæpe ponitur per Ellipſin, deficiente ἕνεκα *propter* ; ut, *felix propter fortunam*, μακάριος τῆς τύχης. Ariſtoph. *Amat illum propter virtutem*, φιλεῖ αὐτὸν τῆς ἀρετῆς.

IV. Comparativa regunt Genitivum, item Nomen prætii ponitur in Genitivo ; ut, *iracundiores canibus*, ὀργιλώτεροι κυνῶν. Lucian. *Omnia venalia nummo*, πάντα ὤνια πλέτου. Ariſtot.

V. Ablativus abſolutè ſumptus apud Latinos, græcè ponitur in Genitivo ; ut, *Deo dante nihil valet invidia*, Θεοῦ δόντος μηδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος. Nazianz. Aliquando Participium ſolum ſic ponitur ; ut, ἐλθόντων δὲ, *illis autem venientibus.*

N. Sometimes an Accuſative with ὡς or ὥσπερ is uſed inſtead of this Genitive ; as, *nullo loco illi exiſtente*, or *quaſi eſſet nullus illi locus*, ὥσπερ οὐκ αὐτῷ χωρὰν τινὰ οὖσαν. *Ariſtot.* And eſpecially with Participles of Impersonals ; as, *quaſi nihil ejus interſit*, ὡς μηδὲν αὐτῷ διαφέρον, ſubintell. εἶναι—Here alſo obſerve this *Græciſm*—Ἐν τῷ ἐλθεῖν αὐτὸν, i. e. ἐλθόντος αὐτοῦ, or ὅταν ἔλθῃ αὐτὸς, *illo veniente.*

H. Nomen Temporis reſpondens, *quando?* in Genitivo vel Dativo ponitur, in Accuſativo rarius ; ut, *nocte venit*, ἦλθε νυκτός. Joh.

iii. 2. *Tertio die*, τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ τρίτῃ. Luc. xxiv. 46. *Horâ ſeptimâ*, ὥραν ἑβδόμην. Joh. iv. 52. Nomen vero reſpondens, *quamdiu?* in Accuſativo vel Dativo, rarius in Genitivo; ut, *manſit tres menſes*, ἔμεινε μῆνας τρεῖς. Luc. i. 56. *Viginti totos annos*, εἴκοσιν ὅλοις ἔτεσιν. Juſtin. M. *Noctemque diemque*, νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας. 1 Tim. v. 5.

I. *Ad locum*; *in*, *à*-que *loco*, ſi ſit motuſve quieſve;
Græcè, Præpoſito uſus, Particulâve locali eſt.— Ut,

Venerunt ad Pergen, ἦλθον εἰς Πέργην, Act. xiii. 13. *Deſcenderunt ab Hieroſolymis*, κατῆλθον ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολυμῶν, Act. xi. 27. *Commoratus eſt Romæ*, διέτριψεν ἐν τῇ Ῥωμῇ. Herodian. *Athenis*, Ἀθήνησι.— See the Adverb.

N. It is but very ſeldom the Prepoſition is ſuppreſs'd; as, *ex Cretico litore exceſſimus*, τῆς Κρητικῆς ἄκρας ἤραμεν. Heliodor. *Ad Columnas erigendas Olympiæ*, στήλας στῆσαι Ὀλυμπίασι. Thucyd. *Ad naves & Helleſpontem venerunt*, Νῆας καὶ Ἑλλήσποντον ἵκοντο. Homer.

K. Græci Subſtantivo ſæpe jungunt Genitivum Pronominis primitivi, loco poſſeſſivi; ut, Πάτερ ἡμῶν pro ἡμέτερε, *Pater noſter*. Matt. vi. 9.

L. Verba Senſuum, excepto Viſu, per *Ellipſin* gaudent Genitivo; Quibus addas Significantia

Hæc-*parco*, *excello*, *incipio*, *appeto*, *deſino*, *curo*,
Impero, *differo*, *diſto*, *deerro*, -pluraque cum his.— Ut,

Audivi vocem, ἤκυσα φωνῆς, id eſt, ἤχον φωνῆς *ſonum vocis.* Actor. xxii. 7. *Parce tritico*, φείδεο σίτυ, id eſt, ἐκ σίτυ. Heſiod.

——See §. 2. Chap. 4. *Ellipſis.*

Obs. I. Verbs of *Seeing*, ſuch as ὁράω, βλέπω, θεάομαι, and the like, commonly have an Accuſative; as, *video Sacerdotem*, ὁρῶ τὸν Ἱερέα. Ariſtoph. And the *Attics* conſtrue all Verbs of Senſe with an Accuſative; as, *ſentiunt præſentia*, αἰσθάνονται τὰ παρόντα. Ariſtot. *Audite Decreta*, ἀκούσατε τὰ ψηφίσματα. Demoſth.

Obs. II. Examples to the other Words mention'd in the Rule. *viz. Excello*, &c. are — Παλαμήδης ὑπερέσχε τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ Σοφίᾳ, *Palamedes ſapientiâ* excellebat *omnibus circa ſe.* Xenoph. Ἄρχομαι λόγυ, incipio *Orationem.* Demoſth. Εἴτις ἐπισκοπῆς ὀρέγεται, *ſi quis Epiſcopatum* appetit. 1 Tim. iii. 1. Πέπαυται ἁμαρτίας, deſivit *à peccato*, 1 Pet. iv. 1. Πάντων ἐπιμελῶ, cura *omnia* Iſocr. Ἄρχειν τῶν ἐθνῶν, imperare *gentibus.* Marc. x. 42. Ἀςὴς ἀςέρος διαφέρει, *ſtella* differt *à ſtellâ*, 1 Cor. xv. 41. Διέχει τῆς Ἠπείρυ, diſtat *ab Epiro.* Thucyd. Διαμαρτάνω τῆς ὁδοῦ, deerro *à via.* Thucyd. In all which there is an *Ellipſis* of ſome Prepoſition. Under which Conſideration likewiſe may be added theſe governing a *Genitive*, which ſignify *potior, reminiſcor, obliviſcor, fruor, ſortior, conſequor, communico, participo, privo, fruſtror, prohibeo, miror, cedo, dimitto, libero, negligo, contemno, accuſo, abſolvo*, and others: For it is my humble Opinion, no Word in Greek can properly by itſelf govern a Genitive, except a Subſtantive, or a Prepoſition. See *Ellipſis*, &c. So that 'tis no wonder to find ſome of 'em ſometimes governing other Caſes, ſince all their Dependance is on a Prepoſition ſuppreſs'd; as in the next Rule——

M. Hæc autem loco Genitivi aliquando regunt Accuſativum ſignificantia

Sortior, accuſo, damno, abſolvo, impleo, privo,
Conſequor, & *fruor*, & *contemno, negligo, curo.*— Ut,

Sortitus *eſt ſemiſorte*, & *ſede*, ἔλαχε ἡμικλήρυ. Demoſth. κὴ ἕδραν. Ariſt.
Accuſo *factorum & mendacii*, κατηγορῶ πεπραγμένων. Xen. κὴ ψευδῶ. Dem.

N. Verba *permutandi* exigunt Genitivum rei acceptæ cum Accuſativo rei datæ; ut, *Permutare aurea æreis*, ἀμείβειν χρύσεα χαλκείων. Iliad. ζ.

§. 2.

§. 2. *Exceptiones in Regimine* DATIVI.

VI. ABLATIVUS *Inſtrumenti, Cauſæ,* aut *Modi* Latinis, ponitur apud Græcos in Dativo; ut, *Percuſſit Enſe, & interfecit Dolo non Robore,* ἤλασε ξίφει, καὶ ἔπεφνε, δόλῳ ὐ κράτεϊ. Homer.

N. But *Nomen partis* is generally the Genitive; as, *Lupum auribus teneo,* λύκον ὤτων κρατῶ: ἐκ being underſtood. Or the Accuſative; as, *perturbor mente,* ταράσσομαι φρένας. Sophoc. κατὰ being underſtood.

VII. Verba *dandi, fidendi, obſequendi, repugnandi, invidendi, gaudendi, ſequendi, innitendi,* aliaque commondum vel incommodum ſignificantia. Dativum poſtulant; ut, *prodeſt civitati,* λυσιτελεῖ τῇ πόλει. Iſocr.

VIII. Huc referantur *Impersonalia* quæ, manente ſignificatione, imitantur Perſonalium conſtructionem. Ita quædam habent *Dativum,* quædam *Dativum* cum *Genitivo*; ut, *Refert hoc mea permagni,* διαφέρει μοι τοῦτο πάμπολυ. Demoſth. *Pœnitebat illum viæ,* μεμέμελεν αὐτῷ τῆς ὁδοῦ. *Opus eſt mihi bello,* δεῖ μοι πολέμου.

N. But δεῖ, χρὴ, ὀφείλει, *oportet,* and moſt others, if an Infinitive follow, will have an Accuſative; as, Δεῖ αὐτὸν ἀπελθεῖν, *oportet eum abire.*

O. Verbum χράομαι *utor,* atque Verba & Adjectiva compoſita cum σὺν & ὁμοῦ regunt Dativum; ut, *Ne amplius aquam bibito, ſed vino pauculo utere,* Μηκέτι ὑδροπότει, ἀλλ' οἴνῳ ὀλίγῳ χρῶ. 1 Tim. v. 23. *Gaudendum eſt cum amicis,*

cis, συγχαίρειν χρὴ τοῖς φίλοις. *Conſubſtantialis Patri*, ὁμοούσιος τῷ Πατρὶ. Baſil.

N. Sometimes χράομαι governs an Accuſative; as, χρῆσθαι τὰ προπροιζόμενα, *uti Tranſitibus*. Ariſt.

IX. Paſſiva ferè exigunt Genitivum agentis cum Præpoſitione; at interdum Dativum; ut, *Mens à vino corrumpitur*, Νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται. Iſocr. *Quid ab aliis factum*, τί πέπρακται τοῖς ἄλλοις. Demoſth.

P. Adjectiva paſſivè Verbalia, & Participialia in τέος, τέα, τέον, Dativum requirunt; ut, *Honorabilis toti populo*, τίμιος πάντι τῷ λαῷ. Act. v. 34. *Eundum eſt mihi*, βαδιστέον μοι, Plutarch.

§. 3. *Exceptiones in Regimine* ACCUSATIVI.

Q. ACCUSATIVUM regunt quæ συνεκδοχικῶς, aut per *Ellipſin* alicujus Præpoſitionis efferuntur; ut, *doleo caput*, ἀλγέω τὴν κεφαλήν. Ubi ſubintelligitur κατὰ.

R. Verbum quodvis Accuſativum cognatæ ſignificationis admittit; ut, *Magnum gaviſi ſunt gaudium*, ἐχάρησαν χαρὰν μεγάλην. Matth. ii.

S. Paſſiva regunt Accuſativum ſui Activi; ut, *Ea rapitur mihi de manibus*, τὴν δ' ἐκ ἁρπάζομαι, quia dicimus τὴν ἁρπάζω *rapio eam*.

N. Here ſeems to be an *Ellipſis* of κατὰ, thus, *rapior* (quatenus ad) *eam de manibus*.

T. Verba *dicendi* vel *faciendi* cum Adverbiis *bene* vel *male* aut ſimilibus, ſæpius Accuſativum poſtulant ; ut, *Benefacite illis qui vos oderunt*, καλῶς ποιεῖτε τὲς μισῦντας ὑμᾶς. Matt. v.

X. Verba *cum Præpoſitionibus compoſita* regunt Caſus vi Præpoſitionum, nempe --

Ab, de, præ ſi ſignificent, *Genitivus* in uſu eſt ;
Cum, vel *ad, in*, ſi ſignificent, appone *Dativo* ;
Præter, per, quæ ſignificent, pone omnia *Quarto*.—Ut,

Soluta es ab infirmitate, ἀπολέλυσαι τῆς ἀσθενείας. Luc. xiii. 12. *Convivamus ipſi*, συζήσομεν ἀυτῷ. Rom. vi. 8. *Prætergredimini mandatum*, παραβαίνεσε τὴν ἐνσολὴν. Matt. xv. 3.

§. 4. *Of* Infinitives, *Participles, Gerunds*, and *Supines*.

XI. Infinitivus ſubjicitur *Verbis* & *Adjectivis* ; ut, *Volumus ſcire*, βελόμεθα γνῶναι. Act. xvii. 9. *Dignus vocari*, ἄξιος κληθῆναι. Luc. xv. 19.

U. Pro Infinitivo crebriùs uſurpatur Participium conſentiens cum Nominativo Verbi præcedentis, præcipuè apud Verba *perſeverandi, deſiſtendi, notitiæ* aut *affectûs* ; ut, *Amare me perſevera*,

perſevera, ἀγαπῶν με διατέλει. *Perſæ dicuntur edere Naſturtium & bibere Aquam*, Πέρσαι λέγονται ἐσθίοντες κάρδαμον καὶ πίνοντες ὕδωρ. Xenoph.

W. Uſurpantur Verba Infinita cum Verbo μέλλω pro Futuro omnium Verborum; ut, μέλλει ζητεῖν *quæret, quæſiturus eſt, Futurum eſt quærere.* Μέλλει παραδίδοσθαι, *tradendus erit.*

XII. PARTICIPIA ſervant Regimen ſuorum Verborum; ut, *Non pauper eſt nihil habens, ſed multa cupiens*, οὐκ ἔστι πένης ὁ μηδὲν ἔχων, ἀλλ' ὁ πολλῶν ἐπιθυμῶν. Chryſoſt. *Volens occidere*, θέλων ἀποκτεῖναι. Matth. xiv. 5.

X. Pro GERUNDIIS Græci utuntur *Infinitivis*; nempe, Gerundium in *di* effertur per Infinitivum & Genitivum Articuli poſt Dictionem quæ regit Genitivum; Gerundium in *do* per Infinitivum poſt Præpoſitiones ſignificantes *à*, *de*, *è*, *ex*, *in*, *pro*, cum eo Articuli Caſu, quem Præpoſitio exigit; & ad eundem modum Gerundium in *dum* poſt Præpoſitiones quæ ſignificant *ad*, *ob*, *inter*, *ante*, *propter*; ut, *Tempus eſt vobis* abeundi, *à* pugnando, *ad* ſepeliendum *me*, καιρὸς ὑμῖν τοῦ ἀπιέναι, ἀπὸ τοῦ μάχεσθαι, πρὸς τὸ ἐνταφιάσαι με.

N. Sometimes the Article is omitted; as, ὥρα ἀπιέναι, *hora abeundi.* Luc.

Y. Pro SUPINIS ſimpliciter ponitur Infinitivus; ut, *Exiit conductum operarios*, ἐξῆλθε μισθώσασθαι

σασθαι ἐργάτας. Matt. xx. *Turpe dictu,* λέγειν αἰσχρὸν. Epheſ. v. 12.

Z. Cùm ſignificatur neceſſitas uſurpatur Verbale in τέον, quod admittit Caſum ſui Verbi, & inſuper Dativum agentis; ut, *Scribendum eſt mihi epiſtolam,* γραπτέον ἐμοὶ ἐπιστολήν.

N. This *Verbal* is ſometimes uſed as an Adjective to a Subſtantive; as, *ſolus bonus honore afficiendus eſt,* ὁ ἀγαθὸς μόνος τιμητέος. Ariſtot. And the *Attics* often uſe the Neuter Plural for the Singular; as, οὐκ ἔτι πιστευτέα τῶν νῦν οὐδενὶ (for πιστευτέον), *non eſt amplius ulli mortalium fidendum.* Lucian.

CHAP. III.

Neceſſary CAUTIONS and OBSERVATIONS.

I. GOVERNMENT in the *Greek Tongue* is ſo manifold and various, that notwithſtanding all the foregoing Rules there are ſtill innumerable Verbs of different Conſtructions; thus ſome Verbs, viz. *Precandi, blandiendi, conviciandi, labitandi,* will have a Dative or Accuſative; as, *Precor Deum,* εὔχομαι τῷ Θεῷ. Dem. τὸν Θεόν. Chryſ. Others, viz. *Imperandi,* &c. a Genitive, Dative, or Accuſative; as, *Impero, vobis, tibi, pompis,* ἡγέομαι ὑμῶν. Heb. xiii. 7. Ζοὶ Æſchin. τὰς πομπάς. Dem.—Others ſtill more various, viz. *Verba accuſandi, condemnandi, abſolvendi, privandi, participandi,* &c. change the caſe of the perſon or thing divers ways; thus, *condemno te hujus,* καταγινώσκω σὲ τούτου. Lyſias. Ζῦ τοῦτο. Thucyd. Ζῦ τοῦτου. Dem.—But from hence I would not have the Learner imagine or conclude that this *uncertainty* is in the Verbs themſelves; ſince if he'll give himſelf time to conſider, he'll find it to be owing only to the *Elliptis* of ſome Prepoſition; thus, *precor Deum,* εὔχομαι (πρὸς ad) τὸν Θεὸν vel acquiſitive τῷ Θεῷ. Alſo, *impero vobis, tibi, pompis,* ἡγέομαι (ἐπὶ ſuper) ὑμῶν, Ζοὶ, τὰς πομπάς. And *condemno te hujus,* καταγινώσκω σὲ (περὶ de) τούτου; or περὶ σοῦ διὰ τοῦτο, *condemnationem fero de te propter hoc*; or, περὶ σοῦ περὶ τούτου, *de te propter hoc,* &c.

Form a judgment in like manner on moſt of the difficulties and irregularities in the *Greek Syntax,* eſpecially ſuch as differ from the *Latins.* For the rules of Conſtruction in both Languages ſeem to be *certain,* and founded on the very ſame certain reaſons with each other.

II. Having

II. Having given the Learner all the Rules of Conſtruction wherein the *Greeks* differ from the *Latins*, I may perhaps be thought to have tolerably acquitted myſelf of *Syntaxis*, if I here only preſent him with ſuch examples of Government, beſides what have been given, in which the two Languages agree, *viz.*

Noſce teipſum, γνῶθι σεαυτόν. Solon.

Miſertus eſt ſervi, ἐσπλαγχνίσθη τῷ δούλῳ. Matt. xviii. 27. *Oportuit te miſereri conſervum*, ἔδει σὲ ἐλεῆσαι σὸν σύνδουλον. Matt. xviii. 32. *Satago rerum mearum*, διαπονέομαι [περὶ] τῶν ἰδίων.

Non eſt veſtri nôſſe tempora, οὐχ ὑμῶν ἐστι γνῶναι χρόνους. Act. i. 7.

Potior urbis or *urbe*, ἐπιτυγχάνω τῆς πόλεως. *Indigetis omnibus* or *omnium*, χρήζετε πάντων. Matt. vi. 32. *Impletur gratiæ* or *lacrymis*, πέπληθε χάριτος, Nonn. δάκρυσι. Thucyd.

Reminiſcere mei or *me*, μνήσθητί μου or με. Luc. xx. 23.

Utor exemplis, χράομαι τοῖς παραδείγμασι. Demoſth.

Venti obtemperant ei, ἄνεμοι ὑπακούουσιν αὐτῷ.

Rogabo vos unum verbum, ἐρωτήσω ὑμᾶς ἕνα λόγον. Luc. xx. 3.

Puellam vendiderunt vino, κοράσια ἐπώλουν [ἀντὶ] τοῦ οἴνου. Joel. iii. 3. [ἐπὶ] τῷ οἴνῳ. Lucian. *Quanti, pluris, magni, parvi; venduntur*, ποσοῦ, πλείονος, πολλοῦ, μικροῦ, πωλεῖται. Marc. x. 29.

Diſtat duodecim ſtadia, ſtadiis, ſtadiorum, ἀπέχει δώδεκα σταδίους. Luc. xxiv. 13. σταδίοις. Procop. σταδίων. Nonn.

Venit tertio die & manſit tres menſes, ἦλθε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τρίτῃ, καὶ ἔμεινε μῆνας τρεῖς.

Omnia ſunt Deorum, πάντα Θεῶν ἐστι. Laert.

Factum eſt ex lapide, πεποίηται [ἐκ] λίθου.

Caput ſervi or *ſervile*, κεφαλὴ δούλου or δουλεία. Theog.

Plenus militum or *militibus*, πλήρης στρατιωτῶν or στρατιώταις. Thucydides.

Minimus Apoſtolorum, ex Apoſtolis, or *inter Apoſtolos*, ἐλάχιστος τῶν Ἀποστόλων. 1 Cor. xv. 9. or μετὰ πᾶσιν Ἀποστόλοις.

Irrideri ab omnibus, γελᾶσθαι παρὰ πολλοῖς. Philo. But oftener ὑπὸ πολλῶν.

Quis accuſat me peccati, peccato, or *de peccato*, τίς ἐλέγχει με ἁμαρτίας or περὶ ἁμαρτίας. Joh. viii. 46. rariùs ἁμαρτία or ἐπ' ἁμαρτίᾳ. Plutarch.

Dederunt nobis Theſaurum, διέδωκαν τὸν θησαυρὸν ἡμῖν, ſeldom εἰς ἡμᾶς. Chryſoſt.

Tu venis ad me, Σὺ ἔρχῃ πρός με. Matt. iii. 14. ſeldom μοι; as, ἐλθεῖν τοῖς πολεμίοις, *venire ad hoſtes*. Thucyd.

Similis homini, ὅμοιος ἀνθρώπῳ. Luc. vi. *Similis veſtrum*, ὅμοιος ὑμῶν. Joh. viii.

Bonum eſt & utile homini, καλὸν καὶ χρηστὸν ἀνθρώπῳ. 1 Cor. vii. 1. ſeldom πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

Idoneus, aptus, promptus, paratus ad pugnam, ſeldom *pugnæ*, Ἱκανὸς, ἐπιτήδειος ἕτοιμος, εὐζωνος πρὸς τὴν μάχην. Plutarch. ſeldom τῇ μάχῃ.

Æquale eſt ad (in compariſon of) *vos*, ἴσον πρὸς ὑμᾶς. Demoſth.

Date vos ille edere or *ut edant*, δότε αὐτοῖς ὑμεῖς φαγεῖν or ἵνα φάγωσι. Matt. xiv. 16.

Dico natum eſſe or *quod natus eſt*, λέγω γεγονέναι or ὅτι γέγονε. Luc.

Sum, es, eſt ſcripturus, μέλλω, μέλλεις, μέλλει γραφεῖν.

Oratio recitanda, λόγος ὁ μέλλων λεχθήσεσθαι or λόγος ὁ λεχθησόμενος.

Periit metu, præ metu, ob or *propter metum*, ἀπολώλει τῷ φόβῳ. Xenophon.

Pugnato argenteis lanceis, ἀργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχου. Reſponſio Oraculi. *Modulabatur Citharâ*, ἄειδε φόρμιγγι. Hom. *Ire cum illis*, Συνελθεῖν αὐτοῖς or ἐλθεῖν σὺν αὐτοῖς. Act. xi. 12. *Iraſci Deceptori*, ὀργίζεσθαι τῷ ἐξαπατήσαντι. Dem.

Hanc tibi rapio, ἁρπάζω σοι τήνδε. Sophocl.

Comparatives; as,

Nulla eſt poſſeſſio honorabilior quàm virtus, οὐδέν ἐστι κτῆμα σεμνότερον ἢ ἀρετή. *Nihil curioſitate vanius*, τῆς πολυπραγμοσύνης οὐδὲν κενεώτερον ἄλλο. *Imperium præ libertate optabilius*, Τυραννὶς πρὸ ἐλευθερίης ἀσπαστότερον. Herodotus. *Habitus eſt dignus gloria ampliore præ Moſe*, πλείονος δόξης παρὰ Μωσῆν ἠξίωται. Heb. iii. 3. *Prudentiores*

ſunt ſuper filios lucis, φρονιμώτεροι ὑπὲρ τὰς υἱὰς τῦ φωτὸς. Luc. xvi. 8. *Melius eſt vocari ſero-doctum quàm indoctum*, βέλτιον ὀψιμαθῆ καλέεσθαι καὶ μὴ ἀμαθῆ. Theoc.

Pronouns; as,——

Imago tui, εἰκὼν σῦ. Herodian. *In memoriam mei*, εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν. Luc. xxii. 19. *Hi res meas* (mei) *infelicis dilapidant*, τὰ μὰ ἄτοι ζπασθῶσι τῦ κακοδαίμονος. Lucian. *Noſtra* (noſtrûm) *ipſorum agimus*, ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν πράττομεν. Demoſth.

Non erat illis proles, οὐκ ἦν αὐτοῖς τέκνον. Luc. i. 7.

Sum tibi dolori, εἰμί ζοι ἄχος. Sophoc. not ἄχει.

Compare theſe with the *Rules of Government* in my *Latin Syntax*.

CHAP. IV.

FIGURATIVE GRAMMAR.

I HAVE already for the Learner's Uſe endeavoured to compriſe, in the Rules and Obſervations of *Syntaxis*, as many of the Greek *Idiotiſms* as I conveniently could. The reſt that could not ſo well be taught there may be collected from the two following Sections, which are ſubmitted to the ſedulous Student's Peruſal.

§. 1. *Of* GRAMMATICAL *FIGURES.*

EVERY Part of Grammar hath its peculiar Figures; thus *Orthography* hath METAPLASMUS with its various Species, and *Proſody* has SYNECPHONESIS with others. All theſe will be treated of in *Proſody*. *Etymology* hath ENALLAGE, and *Syntax* hath ELLIPSIS and PLEONASMUS.

I. ENALLAGE is an elegant *Interchanging* of one Word for another, contrary to the common Form of *Etymology*. Thus, when

A Substantive is put for an Adjective; a, ἑλλὰς φωνή, *Græca Lingua*, for ἑλληνικὴ. An Adjective or Participle for a Substantive; as, τὸ τῦ Πέτρυ Ζοφὸν, for Ζοφία, *Sapientia Petri*; οἱ φεύγοντες *exules*, for φυγάδες. A Verb for a Substantive; as, τὸ μάχεσθαι *pugnare*, for μάχη *pugna*. A Participle for a Verb; as, ὐ παύομαι εὐχαριςῶν, Eph. i. 16. *non cesso gratias agere*, for εὐχαριςεῖν. A Participle with an Article for a Nominative and Verb; as, πᾶς ὁ αἰτῶν λαμβάνει, *quisquis petit, accipit*. Matth. vii. 8. A Participle or Adjective for an Adverb; as, τολμήσας εἰσῆλθε, *audacter introiit*. Marc. xv. 43. Ποιῶν φανερὸς ἦν, *faciebat palàm*. An Adverb for a Substantive; as, ἀλοῆνδε *ad forum*, for εἰς ἀλοᾶν; *satis nugarum*, ἄλις λήρων. An Adverb for an Adjective; as, ἡ ἄνω βασιλεία, *Regnum cœleste*. A Preposition for an Adverb; as, μετὰ δ' ὕμμις, *postea autem vos*. Lucian. Some add to these,—when the Plural is put for the Dual; as, ἄμφω ἐξέπνευσαν, *ambo expiraverunt*. A Neuter Plural with a Verb Singular; as, ζῶα τρέχει, for τρέχυσι, *animalia currunt*. An Infinitive for the Imperative; as, μὴ πλυτεῖν ἀδίκως, *ne diteſce injuſte*, &c.

II. ELLIPSIS is the elegant *Omission* of some Words in a Sentence, contrary to the common Form of *Syntaxis*; as, εἰς διδασκάλυ, *in* domum *Præceptoris*, where οἶκον for Elegancy's sake is left out.

To this one Figure *Ellipsis*, may be reduc'd the eight following, *viz.*

1. *Appositio*; as, Πόλις Λόνδινον *Urbs Londinum*.
2. *Evocatio*; as, ὐ πολὺν ἄνθρωποι ζῶμεν χρόνον, *non diu vivimus homines*.
3. *Syllepsis*; as, Ἐσῶ καὶ ἡ μήτης Σῦ ὀδυνώμενοι ἐζητῦμέν σε, *ego & mater tua mœsti quærebamus te*.
4. *Prolepsis*; as, οἱ ἀδελφοί μυ ἔχυσιν ὁ μὲν αἰσχίνοιαν, ὁ δὲ ἐπισήμην, *Fratres mei habent, alter ſolertiam, alter ſcientiam*.
5. *Zeugma*; as, ὦτα καὶ ὀφθαλμοὶ βασιλέων πολλοὶ, *aures & oculi Regum ſunt multi*.
6. *Synthesis*; as, ἡ πόλις ἅπασα κεχηνότες ἀκύυσι, *urbs tota hiantes audiunt*.
7. *Antiptosis*; as, Ἱππότα Νέσωρ, for ἱππότης, *Eques Neſtor*; the Vocative for the Nominative, as some think.
8. *Synecdoche*; as, τυφλὸς εἶ τάτ' ὄμματα καὶ τὸν νῶν, *cæcus es & mente & oculis*.

And besides these, most of the *Irregularities* of the Greek Syntaxis may be accounted for by *Ellipsis*. I intend therefore to bestow the whole next Section on it, under the Title of *Critical Syntax*.

III. PLEONASMUS is an elegant *Abounding* beyond what's barely necessary in a Sentence; as, μάχομαι μάχην, *pugno pugnam*; δυλεύω δυλείαν, *ſervio ſervitutem*, &c. These Participles ἔχων, φέρων, ἀπιὼν, abound in λῃρεῖς ἔχων, *nugaris*, εἰς τῦτο φέρων περιέςησε τὰ σᾶ πράσματα, *eò res tuas adduxit*, οἴχεται ἀπιὼν, *abiit*. And often these Particles, ὅτι, τοι, γε, ὡς; as, ὅτι τάχιςα *quàm celerrimè*, ὐ πάνυ τοι *non admodum*, ὑπέργε τὴν τᾶ Ἀλεξάνδρυ λύραν, *præ Paradis lyrâ*; ὡς ὁσιώτατα *ſanctiſſimè*, λέγεις ὅτι πλύσιός εἰμι, *dicis ego ſum dives*. Add to these ἄν, ἦν, τε, καὶ, μεν, δε, ῥα, περ, νων, &c. Some Grammarians improperly call these *Paraphraſes*, Pleonasms; viz. *Mors glorioſa*, ὁ μετὰ δόξης θάναΘ; *Vita*, τὰ περὶ τὸν βίον; *Militia*, τὰ ςρατείας; *Stoici*, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς, &c. *Plato, Platonici, Plato cum Platonicis*, οἱ περὶ or ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα. *Medici, Græci, Pictores, Poetæ, hæc dicunt*, οἱ γὰρ ἰατρῶν, ἑλλήνων, γραφέων, ποιητῶν παῖδες ταῦτα λέγυσι. *Tu verò quid agis*, Σὺ δὲ τί πράτλων τυγχάνεις? *Non tacebis* ὐ Σιωπήσας ἔσῃ; *turbaſti*, ἔχεις ταράξας, *ſi tibi libet*, εἴ σοι ἡδομένῳ ἐςὶ for εἰ ἤδη. Et ſimilia. Vide *Budæum* in Verbo φέρω, &c.

§. 2.

§. 2. *Of* ELLIPSIS, *or* CRITICAL SYNTAX.

Hæc aurea Figura Theſauros aperit infinitæ utilitatis in Conſtructione Græca; Ellipſin *enim qui oderit, Talpâ cæcior.* VERWEY.

As in *Latin* ſo in *Greek*, the following Rules will be found to be conſtantly true.

I. EVERY *Nominative* hath a *Verb* expreſs'd or underſtood; and every *Verb* hath a *Nominative*. As, in theſe, ἐςί is wanting; πᾶν ζύντροφον γλυκύ, *omne nobiſcum educatum dulce*; ὡς ἔθος, *ut mos eſt*; ὡς εἰκός, *ut par eſt*; ὡς λόγος, *ut fama eſt*; ἀδίκων ὐδεὶς λόγος, *injuſtorum nullum eſt pretium*; τίς γὰς ἂν μαχανή, *qui fieri poteſt?* τί γαρ ἂν ἄλλο, *quid enim aliud accidere poteſt?* καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, *atque hæc hactenus*; ὥρα νῦν ἀπιέναι, *tempus eſt abeundi*; ἐδεὶς φθόνος, *libenter vel ſine invidiâ*, &c. Nor can there properly be any Impersonal; as, Πρέπει τὺς διδασκάλυς παρανεῖν, *decet Magiſtros monere*, is, παραινεῖν πρέπει τὺς διδασκάλυς, &c.

II. Every *Adjective* hath a *Subſtantive* expreſs'd or underſtood. As, καλὸν ἡ ἀρετή, *pulchra res eſt virtus*; Ellipſis, χρῆμα *res*, or ἔργον *opus*. Ως βαθὺν ἐκοιμήθης, *quam profundum dormiviſti?* Ellipſis, ὕπνον. Theſe Subſtantives are often underſtood, ὁδὸς *via*, μοῖρα or μέρος *pars*, ἡμέρα *dies*, χεὶρ *manus*, πνοὴ *ventus*, ναῦς *navis*, πυρετὸς *febris*, τέχνη *ars*, γαῖα *terra*; as, τῆς εὐθείας πάντες διήμαρτον, *omnes à rectâ* viâ *aberrarunt*, ἐσύλησε τὴν Κελτικῆς τὴν πρὸς τὰς ἀνατολάς, *ſpoliavit* partem *Galliæ quæ ſpectat ad Ortum*; περὶ τὴν ἑβδόμην, *circa ſeptimum* diem; ἀντλεῖν ἀμφοτέραις, *ambabus* manibus *hauſire*; ἐξ ὑρίας πλεῖν, *ſecundo* vento *navigare*; τριήρης, *triremis* navis; λύει τριταίυς, *ſolvit tertianas* febres; Γραμματικὴν ἔμαθε, *Grammaticam* artem *didicit*; ἐς πολεμίαν or ἐς πατρίδα, *in hoſtilem* or *in patriam* terram, &c.

III. Every *Genitive* is govern'd of a *Subſtantive* or a *Preposition* expreſs'd or underſtood. Thus, παῖς *filius*, οἶκος *domus*, εἷς *unus* is often underſtood; as, Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Φιλίππυ, *Alexander* filius *Philippi*; τὰ ἐν ἅδυ οἴσθα, *quæ in orci* domo *nôſti*; ὁ Πλάτων ἦν τῶν Σοφῶν, *Plato erat* unus *Sapientum*. A Cognate Subſtantive is often underſtood; as, ἀθέατος τῆς ἀληθείας, *cæcus veritatis*; Ellipſis, περὶ τὸ θέαμα, *ad contemplationem*. Εὐχαὶ λυτήριοι δειμάτων, *Preces ſunt expultrices metûs*; Ellipſis, λύσει, *ſolutione*. Παρεκτικὸς τῶν ἀγαθῶν, *ſuppeditans bonorum*; Ellipſis, παρoχῇ, *ſuppeditatione*. So alſo in Verbs; as, μύρῳ ὄζειν, *unguenti* redolere; Ellipſis, ὀσμὴν, *odorem*. Τῇ ζῆν ἀπὸ λύπης ἀρχόμεθα, *vitam à triſtitiâ ordimur*; Ellipſis, ἀρχὴν τῦ ζῆν, *exordium vivendi*. Τῶν καλῶν ἐρῶτι, *pulchra amant*; Ellipſis, τῶν καλῶν ἔρωτα, *amorem pulchrorum*, &c. Other Subſtantives are often underſtood; as, Θαυμάζω ὑμῶν, *admiror vos*; Ellipſis, κάλλος, *pulchritudinem*, vel ἀρετὴν *virtutem*. Μετέχουσα τῦ λόγυ, *participans orationis*; Ellipſis, μέρος, *partem*, &c. Prepoſitions are frequently underſtood;

as, τίς ὑμῶν, *quis veſtrum*; Ellipſis, ἐξ. Ἁπασὰν καλλίςη, *omnium pulcherrima*; Ellipſis, ἐξ. Ὀρςιλώτεροι κυνῶν, *iracundiores canibus*; Ellipſis, πρὸ, *præ*. Πίνω τῦ οἴνυ, *bibo vinum*; τῆς ἔσθη⟨ος⟩ λαβόμενον, *veſte præhendens*; λίθυ πεποιῆσθαι, *factum eſſe lapide*; Ellipſis, ἐκ. In Nouns of Price, πάντα ὤνια πωλέτυ, *omnia venalia auro*; Ellipſis, ἀντὶ, *pro*. Time; as, ἦλθε νυκτὸς, τρίτῃ ἡμέρα, ὥραν ἑβδόμην, *nocte venit, tertio die, hora ſeptimâ*; Elliptically, ἦλθε διὰ νυκτὸς, ἐν τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἐπὶ ὥραν ἑβδόμην: And, ἔμεινε μῆνας τρεῖς, εἴκοσιν ὅλοις ἔτεσιν, νύκ⟨τος⟩ καὶ ἡμέρας, *manſit tres menſes, viginti totos annos, noctemque diemque*; Ellipſis, ἐπὶ, ἐν, διὰ. Genitives abſolute; as, ἐμῦ διδάσκοντ⟨ος⟩ σὺ μανθάνεις, *me docente tu diſcis*; Ellipſis, ἀπὸ, ἐπὶ or ὑπὸ. Genitives after Verbs, *Parcendi*, &c. as, Τῆς ὀργῆς ἐπαύσατο, *ab irâ deſiit*; Ellipſis, ἀπὸ, *ab*. Ἄρχεσθαι λόγυ, *incipere orationem*; Ellipſis, ἀπὸ, *ab*. Ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ςρατηγίας, *curare exercitum*; Ellipſis, περὶ, *de*. Τῶν φίλων μέμνησο, *memento amicorum*; Ellipſis, περὶ, *de*. *Cum multis aliis*.

IV. Every *Dative* hath in itſelf the Force of *Acquiſition*, or is govern'd of ſome *Prepoſition* expreſs'd or underſtood. As, λυσιτελεῖ τῇ πόλει, *prodeſt civitati*.—The Dative in *Latin* is often like the Ablative, in *Greek* always: Hence obſerve that every *Dative* that's govern'd of a Prepoſition, might have more properly been named the *Ablative*; as, ἦλασε ξίφει, *percuſſit gladio*; ἀνεῖσθαι τὴν νίκην χρυσῷ, *emere victoriam auro*; Ellipſis, ἐν or ζὺν, *cum*; ἐπὶ, *propter*, &c.

V. Every *Accuſative* follows the Force of a *Verb* Active, or a *Prepoſition* expreſs'd or underſtood. And every *Verb* Active governs an Accuſative. —As, Νὴ τὸν Δία, *ita per Jovem*; Ellipſis, ὀμνύω, *adjuro*. Σὲ μὲν εὖ πράσσοντ' ἐπιχαίρω, *te utente rebus ſecundis gaudeo*; Ellipſis, κατὰ vel διὰ σὲ, &c. Obſerve that many Verbs that have uſually a *Genitive* are often found with an *Accuſative*, ſuch as, ἐπεθυμεῖν, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, πειρᾶν, ἀπολαύειν, καταφρονεῖν, ἀποδέχεσθαι, &c. as, οὐκ ἐπιθυμήσεις τὴν γυναῖκα, *non concupiſces uxorem*, Exod. xx. Τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐπεμελεῖτο, *talia curabat*. Xenophon, &c. Μάχομαι *pugno*, δυλεύω *ſervio*; Ellipſis, μάχην *pugnam*, δυλείαν *ſervitutem*, &c. Add hither Adjectives put adverbially; as, πολλὸν γράφω, *multum ſcribo*; Ellipſis, κατὰ πολλὸν Ἔργον, &c.

N. 1. The *Concordia diſcors* of Neuter Plural and Verbs Singular, may be perhaps accounted for by *Ellipſis*; thus, Τὰ ζῶα τρέχει, *animalia currunt*; Ellipſis, ζῶα, ὡς γέν⟨ος⟩ τί or ὡς πλῆθ⟨ος⟩ ἓν, τρέχει, *genus animalium currit*. As it is in *Jer.* xiii. 20. Πῦ ἐςὶ τὸ ποίμνιον, πρόβατα δόξης σε, *ubi eſt grex, oves tuæ gloriæ*. Hence Authors ſometimes in the ſame Period uſe different Numbers; as, *Joh.* x. 27. Τὰ πρόβατα τῆς φωνῆς μυ ἀκύει, καὶ αὔτα ἀκολωθῦσί μοι, *grex ovium audit meam vocem, & illæ ſequuntur me*.

N. 2. They, who deſire to know more of this excellent Figure in the Greek Tongue, would do well to peruſe BUDÆUS's Commentaries, and VIGERIUS's Idiotiſms.

Part

Part the Fourth.

Of PROSODIA.

CHAP. I.

Καὶ μὲν τῷ Μέτρῳ πρόσεστιν Ἁρμονία· ἡ δ' Ἁρμονία Μουσικὴ τυγχάνει· τῆς Μουσικῆς δὲ ὅσον κλέος ἐστὶν, οὐδεὶς ἀγνοεῖ.

LONGINUS ex *Hephæſtione.*

PROSODIA Doctrinam tradit de *Spiritibus*, *Accentibus*, & Syllabarum *Quantitate.*

§. 1. *De* SPIRITIBUS.

Ut hodie apud nos, ita & apud vetuſtos Græcos, ſolus Spiritus denſus hanc Notam H *habuit Vocibus præfixam.*

VOSSIUS, lib. 2. cap. 11. de Gram.

VOSSIUS here aſſerts, and ſo doth the old Grammarian *Priſcian* in the laſt Chapter of his firſt Book, that the ancient Greeks uſed no Mark for a *Spiritus Lenis*,

but that wherever there was an Aſpiration they prefix'd H in the ſame manner as we do now, writing Ἁιμα not αἷμα. Which Note H in Proceſs of Time they parted, and uſed the right Side ⊦ for a *Spiritus Aſper*, and the left ⊣ for a *Spiritus Lenis*. But theſe Marks at length by Tranſcribers for their greater Eaſe and Expedition had their Angles blunted, and became equal Semicircles ⊂ ⊃ Hence,

I. SPIRITUS duo ſunt, *Lenis* [᾽] & *Aſper* [῾]. Vocales autem & Diphthongi initiales plerumque *levigantur*, præter ὑ, & eas in Vocibus exceptis, quæ ſunt præcipuè obſervandæ.

EXCEPT. 2. A is *aſpirated* in theſe 20 Nouns, 8 Verbs, and 3 Adverbs, *viz.* Nouns, Ἅδης, *Orcus*, αἷμα *ſanguis*, αἱμασιὰ *ſepes*, Αἷμος *Hæmus*, Ἅλαι *urbis nomen*, ἀλοσύνη *dementia*, ἅλς *mare*, ἅλυσις *catena*, ἄλων *area*, ἅμαξα *plauſtrum*, ἀμιλλα *certamen*, ἁπτὸς *mollis*, ἀδρὸς *adultus*, ἁγι⊃ *ſanctus*, ἁγνὸς *caſtus*, αἱμύλ⊃ *blandus*, αἵμων *cruentus*, ἅλης *confertus*, ἀπαλὸς *tener*, ἁπλό⊃ *ſimplex*. Verbs, Ἅδω *placeo*, ἄζωμαι *veneror*, αἱρέω, and ἁλίσκω *capio*, ἅλλομαι *ſalio*, ἁμαρτάνω *pecco*, ἀνδάνω *placeo*, ἅπτω *necto*, *accendo*, *tango*. Adverbs, ἅλις *ſatis*, ἅμα, *ſimul*, ἅπαξ *ſemel*.

EXCEPT. 2. E is *aſpirated* before κ, ξ, ψ, π, βδ. βε, δε, ρκ; but not in ἐκεῖ *illic*, ἐκεῖνος *ille*, ἐκεχειρία *induciæ*, ἔωρ *ſoror*, ἐώρα *ſuſpendium*. E is alſo *aſpirated* in theſe Nouns, Ἑῖλως *ſervus*, Ἑλένη *Helena*, ἕλη *calor Solis*, Ἑλικὼν *Helicon*, ἕλκ⊃ *vulnus*, Ἕλλην *Græcus*, ἕλμινς *lumbricus*, Ἑλίκη *Helice*, ἕλ⊃ *palus*, ἑλξίνη *herbæ nomen*, ἕρκ⊃ *ſeptum*, ἑστία *focus*, ἕως *Aurora*, ἕσπερ⊃ *veſperus*, ἕςως *paxillus temonis*, ἑδαν⊃ *ſuavis*, ἑταῖρ⊃ *ſocius*, ἕτερ⊃ *alter*, ἑτοιμ⊃ *paratus*, εἷς, ἕξ, ἑπτὰ, ἑκατὸν, *unus*, *ſex*, *ſeptem*, *centum*. Verbs, ἕζομαι, *ſedeo*, εἱλέω *inſolo*, εἴργω *includo*, ἑλίσσω *volvo*, ἕλκω *traho*, ἕλω *capio*, ἕπομαι *ſequor*, ἕρδω *facio*, εὕδω *dormio*, εὑρίσκω *invenio*. Adverbs, ἕνεκα *gratiâ*, ἐξὸς *deinceps*, ἕως *quamdiu*, ἒ, ἔ, *heu*, *beu*.

EXCEPT. 3. H is *aſpirated* before β, γ, κ, σ; but not in ἠβαιὸς *parvus*, ἠγάθε⊃ *valde divinus*, ἤγανον *ſartago*, ἧκα *ſenſim*, ἧκες⊃ *ſtimulum non expertus*. H is likewiſe *aſpirated* in theſe Nouns, Ἡδ⊃ *acetum*, ἧκ⊃ *clavus*, ἥλιξ *coætaneus*, ἡλικία *ſtatura*, ἥλι⊃ *ſol*, ἡμεῖς *nos*, ἡμέρα *dies*, ἡνία *habena*, Ἥφαιςος *Vulcanus*, ἧπαρ *jecur*, Ἥρα *Juno*, Ἥρως *Heroes*, ἡδὺς *dulcis*, ἥμερ⊃ *manſuetus*, ἥμισυς *dimidius*, ἥπλων *minor*. Verb, ἡμελέω *ægrè fero*. Adverb, ἡνίκα *quando*.

EXCEPT. 4. I is *aſpirated* before ι, ζ, ς, πτ, and μ if a Vowel follows; but not in Ἴς⊃ *Iſter*, ἴσαμαι *ſcio*, ἰεῦ *heu*. I is alſo *aſpirated* in theſe Nouns, Ἱδρὼς *ſudor*, ἱκανὸς *ſufficiens*, ἱκέτης *ſupplex*, ἵλεως *propitius*, ἱλαρὸς *hilaris*. Verbs, ἱδρύνω, *ſedere facio*, ἵκω, ἱκνέομαι, ἱκάνω, *venio*. Conjunction, ἵνα *ut*.

EXCEPT. 5. O is *aſpirated* before πλ, ρκ, and μ if φ don't follow, and σ if a Vowel follows; but not in Ὅρκ⊃ *Orcus*, ὅρκη *vas*, ὄμβ⊃ *imber*, ὀμιχέω *meio*, ὄμνυμι *juro*, ὄμπνη *beatitas*. The Articles are *aſpirated*, ὁ, ὅς, *ille*, *qui*; alſo, ὅτι, ὅτε, ὅθι, ὅθεν, &c. ὅπη, ὅπως, &c. And *theſe* Nouns, ὁδὸς *via*, ὅλμ⊃ *mortarium*, ὅρ⊃ *terminus*, ὁι⊃ *qualis*, ὅλ⊃ *totus*, ὅτ⊃ *hic*, ὅ *ſui*. Verb, ὁράω *video*.

EXCEPT. 6. Ω is *aſpirated* in. ὥρα *hora*, and ὡς *ut*.

EXCEPT.

EXCEPT. 7. Any Vowel is *aſpirated* before ερ and εμ; as, ἄρπαξ, Ἑρμῆς, ὁρμὴ; but not in ὖερπη *ceſpita*, ἄρπιξ *ſpina*, and ἀρπίαθος *palma*.

OBS. 1. The *Augment* ε before a Conſonant has a *Lenis*; as, τῦπτω, ἔτυπτον. When 'tis prefix'd before a Vowel or Diphthong it receives the ſame *Spiritus*; as, ἔειπα, ἑώρων, from εἶπα and ὁράω. The *Temporal Augment* keeps the *Spiritus* of the mutable Vowel; as, ἀκούω, ἤκουον. The Reduplication of Verbs in μι is *aſpirated*; as, ἵςημι, ἵςηκα.

OBS. 2. The *Spiritus* of the Nominative is kept in all other Caſes, and of the Preſent in all other Tenſes. Likewiſe the *Spiritus* of Simple and Primitive Words is uſually kept in Compounds and Derivatives; as, ὀκτὼ, ὄγδοος; ἁγαθὸς, ἀγαθοποιέω: But ἔχω *habeo*, has ἕξω, &c.

OBS. 3. The *Latins* generally expreſs the *Spiritus Aſper* of the *Greeks* by H; as, Ἕκτωρ *Hector*. And ſometimes by S; as, ὑπὲρ *ſuper*, ὗς *ſus*, ἕρπω *ſerpo*, ἕξ *ſex*. But ſeldom by V; as, ἑσπέρα *veſpera*.

§. 2. *De* ACCENTIBUS.

Græcos non ſolere ſignare Accentiunculas, *& lapides arguunt, & vetera Nomiſmata. Nec enim vel* Tenorum *vel* Spirituum *in iis notæ comparent. Imo etiam poſtquam jam inoleverat conſuetudo eas adſcribendi, multi tamen morem veterem prætulerunt.*

VOSSIUS, lib. 2. c. 8. de Gram.

THE *Rules of Accent* I have laid down in *Engliſh*. See *Orthography*, §. 3. Theſe to be committed to Memory will follow here, after having given the Learner a brief Account of the Origin, Nature, and Uſe of *Accents*: Which VOSSIUS, GRÆVIUS, H. STEPHANUS, and many other learned Men aſſert the *Ancients* never practiſed; but conjecture that their Riſe and Continuance proceeded either from the Error of ignorant inconſiderate Tranſcribers, or from the Invention of ſome modern puzzling Grammarians.

For that *Accents*, as now uſed, are of a *modern Date*, ſay they, appears plainly from hence, that there are none ever found on ancient *Monuments* or *Coins*, nor indeed in any *Authors* themſelves of nine hundred or a thouſand Years ſtanding.

The *Ancients* indeed, not *Grammarians* but *Muſicians*, uſed in ſome ſuch manner to mark their Compoſitions which were ſet to Muſick, according as the Voice was to be raiſed or depreſſed (*unde* προσῳδίαι *vocantur quaſi* πρὸς ᾠδὰς, & accentus *quaſi ad Cantus*). And from hence it might be that the old Grammarians took the Hint of ſo marking the Quantity of Syllables, to inſtruct their Pupils in Metre, which Cuſtom, ſays GRÆVIUS, obtain'd for eight or nine hundred Years, *viz.* from *Ptolomy Philopater* till *Antoninus* and *Commodus*. Not *Accents* go now, for what Muſick or Metre or indeed tolerable Reading can be made of theſe Verſes of *Homer*, if pronounced as now *accented*? viz.

Μῆνιν ἄειδε Θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρί' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκε. Il. α. v. 1.

Or, they digeſted their *Accents* thus ——

Μῆνιν ἀεῖδε Θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
Οὐλομενῆν, ἣ μύρι' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκε.

As

As will eaſily appear, ſays VOSSIUS, to ſuch as know the Writings and Fragments of the old Grammarians, DIONYSIUS THRAX, APOLLONIUS ALEXANDRINUS, DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS, ARISTARCHUS *Junior*, and others. EUSTATHIUS, who in his turn has cited moſt of 'em, teſtifies, that he finds their Precepts and the ancient Copies to agree in a quite different method of *Accenting* from what was in his Time, and now is, in uſe, *viz.* not thus, ἕτοιμον, ἔρημον, ταχύτης, ταχύτητος, but thus, ἑτοῖμον, ἐρῆμον, ταχυτὴς, ταχυτῆτος, the true *Accent* and natural *Quantity* of Syllables always agreeing.

But at laſt, *Greece* being quite over-run by barbarous Nations, the *Greeks* in Time entirely loſt their ancient Pronunciation. For the new Inhabitants, in practiſing the *Greek* Tongue, rais'd or depreſs'd the Tone of their Voice according to the Cuſtom of their own Languages, without any regard to the true and genuine *Quantity* of Syllables. Which kind of Pronunciation by degrees univerſally prevailing, and becoming afterwards difficult to Learners, as depending wholly upon Cuſtom, made it neceſſary for the Grammarians of thoſe Days in their MSS. to accent every Word.

Thus *Accents* became a double Burthen, viz. *increas'd* in their number, and all to anſwer an *erroneous* Purpoſe. And Tranſcribers in an age or two afterwards, miſtaking this for the ancient Pronunciation, thus *accented* all the old Copies they wrote over; and dogmatick Grammarians have ever ſince inſiſted on the Error.

Now as to the *Uſe* of Accents. Were they appropriated either to ſhew the *Quantity* of the doubtful *Greek* Vowels α, ι, υ; or to clear an *Ambiguity*, as in Θέα *ſpectaculum*, Θεὰ *Dea*; ψύχη *papilio*, ψυχὴ *anima*; τίς *quis*, τὶς *aliquis*; καθαιρεῖ *emendavit*, καθαίρει *ſubvertit*; ἡ *hæc*, ἢ *quæ*, ἤ *aut*, *an*, *quam*, ἦ *certe*, ἧ *cui*, ἦ *fit*, ἤ *miſerit*, &c.——every body muſt needs commend the Deſign as ſerviceable. But who can with patience bear the invention and practice of marking *Accents* only for the ſake of Puzzle and Amuſement, and that *contrary* to the Cuſtom of the *Ancients*, the *Analogy* of Words, poetical *Authority*, and ſound *Reaſon*? For notwithſtanding a Syllable's being long by nature, perhaps having in it a long Vowel or Diphthong, or before two Conſonants, which muſt neceſſarily make a Pauſe, they often ſcruple not by *Accent* to pronounce it ſhort; thus, τύπτονται, as if it were *ámantur*, *mónentur*, &c. and not *amántur*, *monéntur*. On the other hand, by *Accent* they often pronounce a ſhort Syllable long; as, τίνεσι. Hence in Proſe there's no difference made in pronouncing τύπτητον and τύπτετον, τύπτωμεν and τύπτομεν, &c.

In ſhort, I doubt not but they'd laugh to hear a Boy in *Latin* decline thus, *ángelus*, *angéli*, *angélo*, *ángelum*, *ángele*, and yet they command and oblige him to do ſo in *Greek*, Ἄγγελος, ἀγγέλῳ, ἀγγέλῳ, ἄγγελον, ἄγγελε. Add to this the *Incertainty* of Accent, which often contradicts all *Analogy*; as in, ὄχλος, μοχλὸς; ὅλος, ὁδὸς; ὅρος, ὀπὸς; κόσμος, καρπὸς; λύπη, τιμή, and innumerable others, which no *Rule* can prevent, but by a tedious Enumeration. Beſides the Multitude of Words which Grammarians are not agreed how to accent. This the Author of the *Weſtminſter Grammar* confeſſes frequently, who, for ought I know, has taken the moſt pains about *Accent* of any Grammarian either before or ſince.

Induced by thoſe Reaſons, I have omitted *Accents* while I am treating of *Quantity*, to prevent Confuſion. And tho' every where elſe I have ſtrictly mark'd and taught 'em, yet dare not I cenſure any One for not obliging his Scholars to obſerve 'em, eſpecially while he's teaching the *Declenſions* and *Conjugations*. Let Boys, ſays PASOR, pronounce their *Greek* Paradigms according to their natural Sounds, juſt as they were before taught their *Latin* ones; for why ſhould *Declining* be made by *Accents* difficult and perplext, which in itſelf is obvious, plain, and eaſy?

The

The RULES *to be repeated* are as follow:

II. REG. 1. Omnis Vox unicum ſuâ naturâ ſcriptum habet Accentum, præterquam Monoſyllaba *quatordecim* ἄτονα, & Dictiones *Encliticæ* quæ Accentum ſuum variè inclinant, modo *trajiciunt*, modo quidem *retinent*, modo *amittunt*. —— See Rule 6. §. 3. *Orthogr.*

III. REG. 2. Dictio *Monoſyllaba*, ſi contracta fuit, circumflectitur; aliter acuitur: Ut, φῶς, χθών. In *Diſſyllabis*, ſi Penultima fuerit longa & Ultima brevis aut longa Poſitione, Penultima circumflectitur; ſin aliter, acuitur: Ut, σῶμα, λόγος. In *Polyſyllabis*, ſi Ultima ſit brevis, acuitur Antepenultima; ſi Ultima ſit longa, acuitur Penultima; ut, ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου. See Rule 1, 2, 3, in §. 3. *Orthogr.*

IV. REG. 3. Accentus in *declinando*, *conjugando*, *derivando*, pleriſque Contractionibus & Motionibus, manet idem & in eâdem Syllabâ, niſi *Natura Accentum impedimento fuerit*; ut, λόγος, λόγου; τύπτω, τύπτεις, &c. See Rule 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, &c. §. *Orthogr.*

V. REG. 4. Diphthongi finales ευ & ου, ſi Tonum habent, circumflectuntur; ut, ἐμοῦ. *Genitivi* item & *Dativi* omnes primæ & ſecundæ Declinationis ultimam circumflectunt, ſi in eâ Accentum habuerint; ut, Ποιητῆς *Poeta*, ποιητοῦ, ποιητῇ, ποιηταῖν, ποιητῶν, ποιηταῖς. Genitivus Pluralis *Primæ* ſemper Ultimam circumflectit; ut, Μουσῶν. See Rule 4, 9, 10, §. 3. *Orthogr.*

Obs. 1. To these Rules of Accent, and those referr'd to, I might, with Mr. Weller and Dr. Busby, have added large and tedious Tables of *Oxytones*, ποιητὴς, ἀγορά, &c. *Paroxytones*, ποδακτέος, ἀηδόνος, &c. *Properispomenons*, Μενέλεως, μηλεόκλονος, &c. *Perispomenons*, Ποσειδᾶν, γῆ, &c. *Properispomenons*, τριλαῖος, Ϛχῖνος, &c. and *Barytones*, ἄριςος, δῆλος, &c.— could I have seen of what Use they can be to Learners; to whom doubtless it is much easier, when they doubt of the Accent of a Word *in Recto*, to consult their *Lexicons* than such Tables where they're not always sure to find them.

Obs. 2. But it may be of use to remember, that generally in Polysyllables——

These are *Oxytones*, viz. Adjectives in κος, λος, νος, ρος, ϛος, τος; and ης in Contractis. Verbals in της, τος, μος. Substantives in αν, ας, ις, υς, εδων, ηδων, δων; ευς, ως in Contractis; and Months in ων; as, Γαμηλιὼν *Januarius*; and Numeral Substantives; as, μονὰς *unitas*.

These are *Paroxytones*; Derivatives in δης, της, σκος, and ια. Diminutives in ιον; as, παιδίον. Verbals in εος, εον; as, λεκτέος. Numeral Adverbs; as, τετράκις *quater*. Passive Preterperfect Participles; as, τετυμμένος.

These are *Properispomena*, viz. Oxytones compounded with α, ευ, δυς, εν; as, from παιδευτὸς comes ἀπαίδευτος. Feminine Substantives in εια and ειρα from Masculines. Compounded Paroxytones; as, of ὥρα comes πρόωρος.

These are *Perispomena*, viz. The Names of Trees, Skins of Beasts, &c.

These are *Properispomena*, viz. Words in αῖος, εῖον, ὐχὸς, &c.

CHAP. II.

Inter Accentum & Quantitatem *hic distinguendum omninò, & hæc potius quam illa attendenda. Sic* Σοφία *non habet Penultimam longam, quamvis habeat Accentum.* Koeber, Gram. p. 337.

§. 1. *Of the* Quantity *of* Syllables.

Syllaba ratione Quantitas est *longa*, *brevis*, vel *anceps*.

VI. Reg. 1. Græci habent Syllabas contractas Diphthongos, & Vocales η, ω, semper naturâ *longas*; Vocales ε, ο, semper naturâ *brevis*; & Vocales α, ι, υ, modo *longas*, modo

do *breves*; ut, τιμᾷ pro τιμαε, πλᾰτῷ, λῆτῶ, γένος.

VII. Reg. 2. Quævis Vocalis ante duas Conſonantes, aut duplicem, in eâdem aut diverſis Dictionibus, poſitione *longa* eſt; ut, ἔργον, κρᾱ́ζω, λέξις, τύψω.

Κιλλᾱν | τε ζαθε|ὴν Τενε|δοιο τε|ιφι α|ναᾱσσεις.
Hom. Iliad. α. verſ. 38.

VIII. Reg. 3. Vocalis *brevis* ante Mutam ſequente Liquidâ, vel ullas duas Conſonantes à quibus Syllaba inchoari poſſit, *communis* redditur, ut,

Μῆτρα δε|τευχε θε|οισι, το | γαρ μέτρον | εστιν α|ριστον.
Phocyl. verſ. 92.

Ἀλλ' επι|λέκ|ρον ι|ων, ᾱ|κρον δᾰκ|τυ|λον κα|α|δακνω.
Hom. βατραχ. verſ. 45.

IV. Reg. 4. Vocalis longa, vel Diphthongus, *communis* redditur ante Vocalem ejuſdem vel ſequentis Dictionis; ut,

Ημε|ε|ρῷ ενι|οικῷ, εν | Αργεϊ, | τηλοθι | πα|τρης.
Hom. Iliad. α. verſ. 30.

X. Reg. 5. Derivata & Compoſita eandem cum Primitivis & Simplicibus quantitatem plerumque ſortiuntur; ut, νῑκαω *vinco*, νῑκη *victoria*, primâ longâ; τῑμη *honor*, ατῑμος *inhoratus*; γῠνη, ανδρογῠνος, &c.

Obs. Grammarians generally cry out, — *Non ſemper huic Regulæ fidendum*: But Dr. S. Clarke *contra totum Cœtum eorundum* affirms, —— *Derivata pro eo, à quâ Parte fluant, Penultimam ſimiliter vel* perpetuò corripiunt *vel* perpetuò producunt. *Latini habent* lĕgo, lēgi, *quaſi contractum ex* lĕlēgi. *Similiter* sĕdeo, sēdi, *indeque* sēdes sēdile. *Conſimili quádam ratione,*

tione, apud Græcos fit ; φαῖνω, φᾶνω, ἐφᾶνον, *&* *inde* φᾶσις, φάνερος. Λυω, λυσω, *indeque* λῦτωρ, λῦτηρ, λῦμα : Ἀελῦμαι, λελῦσαι, *&* *inde* λῦσις, λῦτος, &c. Clarke, Iliad. *α.* 314.

Likewiſe obſerve in κῦρω ; Fut. κῦρω ; that from the firſt comes κῦριος, from t'other κύριεω, *quæ vox per omnia omnino tempora corripitur.* Clarke, Iliad. *α.* 338, &c.

§. 2. Rules for the Quantity of the *Doubtful Vowels* in Preceding and Middle Syllables.

XI. Reg. 1. A, ι, υ, ante Vocales plerumque *corripiuntur* ; ut,

Ηνῐο|χοι βεβᾰ|ω|ες, ε|φιεσαν | ωκεας | ιππυς.

Heſiod.

Except. 1. A, the Penultima of Nouns in ᾱων increaſing by ο, and Feminine Proper Names in ᾱϊς are *long* ; as, Μαχᾱων, Θαΐς. Alſo in ᾱϊξ, ᾱηρ, κρᾶας, λᾶος, χᾶος, πᾶος : Likewiſe the Antepenultima of ᾱατος, ακηᾱαντος, ᾱισσω, Ακαϊκος, Ἀονες, Λᾱιγτες, βιᾶομαι, βυγαῖος, &c. Alſo in κρῖος, κῖαζω, ῖαομαι, ῖυζω, ῖαχμος, παλῖωξις, Πῖερις, &c. But the Penultima of Nouns in ια are reckon'd *common* ; as, Ζωφια, καλια. Likewiſe ι is ſaid to be *common* in theſe, ιαινω, ιακω, ἱεμαι, ἱερος, Θριαι, Θριον, λιαν, μνιον, οἰω, ὠιαινα, ὠνιον, &c.

Except. 2. I, the Penultima of Nouns in ῑων, ονος is *long*, (except *Comparatives*) ; as, βραχῖων, Ωρῖων.

Except. 3. Υ is *long* in ἐνῡω, Θῡας, ἰσνῡη, μῡελος, μῡωψ, πλατῡαζω, ῡετος, κῦανεος, &c.

XII. Reg. 2. A, ι, υ, ante μα in quamplurimis Neutris *producuntur* ; ut, θεᾶμα, μηνῖμα, χῦμα.

Except. In theſe they are ſometimes *ſhort*, κλιμα, κριμα, ερυμα, πλυμα.

XIII. Reg. 3. A ante β, γ, δ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, plerumque *brevis* eſt ; ut,

Αλλα κᾰ|κως ᾰφι|ει, κρᾰτε|ρον δ' επι|μυθον ε|τελλε.

Hom. Iliad. *α.* 23

Except

EXCEPT. Theſe are *long*: *Polyſyllables* in ᾱτος, if ϱ or a Vowel goes before; as, ανιᾱτος, Αϱᾱτος, and απλᾱτος; except, ερᾰτος. Likewiſe Nouns in ᾱτης, whether *Gentiles*, *Proper*, or the Names of *Stones* are uſually *long*; as, Αϱιᾱτης, Αχᾱτης, Ευφϱατης, Γαζᾱτης, &c. Alſo *Numerals* in ᾱκοσιος, and Συϱᾱκοσιος. A is *long* too in ᾱβαλε, ᾱγη, αδολεσχος, ακων, ακυσιος, Ακις, ἀλοσυνη, ᾱμαϱακος, Απις, Απυϱ, ατεϱος, ατε, καβηξ, δαγυς, δαλος, Δαμοιτας, Δαμων, δανος, διακονος, διαμελειζι, δϱαπετης, Ζατεϱος, Ιαπυξ, Ιασων, Ιθαγενης, κᾱναβινος, Καϱις, καϱος, κλαδος, κοαλεμος, κοβαλος, κϱανιον, κϱανοω, κϱατης, κυακος, Λαδων, λαϱος, γανος, ναπυ and νᾱπεϊα, Ομφαλη, πανιζω, Πϱιαπ, πετϱαχης, ϱαδιξ, Σαπεϱδης, Σπαδιξ, Στυμφαλος, Σφαγις, ταλις, τιᾱϱα, τϱανης, φᾱλαινα, φαγος, φλυαϱ, ψαϱος, ὡϱᾱκιαω, αᾱγης, Ανᾱπ, Σαϱδαναπᾰλος. But α, ſays the *Weſtminſter Grammar*, is *common* in α-μαω. Αϱης, καϱαβος, εανος, καλος, τϱαχυς, and ſometimes in ᾰλαος, ᾰλισκω, ᾰϱιζον *prandium*, ᾰταλλω, Βαλσᾰμον, δᾰπεδον, Ζᾰκυνθος, ναυᾰγεω, ναυᾰγιον, τᾰγος, τᾰπης; and ſometimes in ᾱϱα, Θᾰκος, φᾰϱος, and ᾰ-παλαμνος. In the Nominative α in Απολλων is *ſhort*, in other Caſes *common*. Ανης in the Nominative is *common*, in other Caſes *long*. Weſtminſter Grammar, p. 225.

XIV. REG. 4. I ante β, γ, δ, ϑ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ϖ, σ, τ, φ, χ, *brevis* eſt. Sed ι ante vel poſt ϱ plerumque *producitur*; ut,

Βϱῖθυ μεγα ϛῖβαϱον, τῳ δαμνᾳσι ϛῖχας | ανδϱων.
Hom. Iliad. ε. 746.

EXCEPT. 1. Nouns in ῖνη, ῖκη, ῖτη, ῖτης, ῖτος, have generally their Penultima *long*; as, δῖνη, νῖκη, Αφϱοδῖτη, Θεϱσῖτης, αδηϱῖτος. Alſo ι is *long* in theſe Αſχῖσης, Αιγῖνα, αγινεω, ακινακης, ακονιτι, ακονιτον, Αμνισος, Αμφισος, Διδω, διφαω, ενιπη, Ενιπευς, Εχιναδες, ισις, Ιδη, ιδος, ιθυς, Ικαϱος, ιλη, ιλιγξ, Ιλιον, ιλυς, Ιλισσος, ἱμεϱος, ινιον, Ινω, Ιναχος, ικεα, Ιφιτος, ιφθιμος, ιχως, Καμιϱος, κικαμον, κικυς, κιχοϱον, κλιβανος, κλιμαξ, κλιτες, κνιδη, κνιπος, κονισαλος, κοχλη, κοχλαμινος, κυμινον, λιμος, μαϱιδα, Μιοϱῖγανον, παϱθενοπιπης, πεδιλον, πιδαξ, πιδυω, πιλεω, Πισα, σατινον, σελινον, σιϛη, Σιδων, Σιληνος, σῖσυμβϱιον, σισυφος, Σιμος, Σιφων, Σκιπων, Σμιλη, Σμιλαξ, σιδη, σιφος, τιτυϱος, τῖτυγις, τιθωνος, τιμαω, τιταν, τιφυς, φιμος, Φινευς, φιτυω, χαλινος, χελιδων, χῖλιοι, χιλος, χλιδη, ψιλος, But ι in theſe is ſaid to be *common*, Αισχινης, ιθυνω, ικελος, ικετης, ικανω, ἱμας, καϱκινος, κινεω, κοφινος, κοτινος, λιτος, μυϱικη, πιναξ, Σιδη, φιλος, and ſometimes in γιγας, Δαμινος, λιπαϱης, οπωϱινος, οϱθϱιν, χος, ἱμεϱω.

EXCEPT. 2. Tho' ι before and after ϱ is generally *long*, yet in the Compounds and Derivatives of τϱις it is *ſhort*, but in τϱῖνακϱις. It is alſo *ſhort* in εϱιφος, Θϱιδαξ, κϱινον, κϱισις, κϱιτης, κϱιτος, τϱιβος, Θϱιξ, τϱιχος, with their Compounds. And in *Materials* in ινος; as, κεδϱινος, μυϱϱινος. *Weſtminſt. Gramm.* p. 225.

XV. REG.

XV. Reg. 5. Υ ante β, δ, θ, κ, λ, ν, π, ρ, τ, φ, *corripitur*. Sed υ ante γ, μ, σ, χ, plerumque *producitur*; ut,

Ὑμεις | μαρ|ὔροι | ες|ε, φῦ|λασσα|ε | δ'ορκια | πις|α.
Hom. Iliad. γ. 280.

Except. 1. Verbals in υτηρ, υτης, υτος, υταρ, are *long*; as, λῦτηρ. μητυτης, καικυτος, ρυταρ, except a few in υτος; ſometimes *ſhort*. Diſſyllables in υλη, υνη, υος, are *long*; except, μῦλη, γυνη, πλυνος. Adverbs in υδον are *long*; as, βοτρῦδον, ωρυδον, except ῥῦδον. Theſe alſo have υ *long*, Αᾱῦδος, αἴκυρα, αλιμυρης, ατρακτυλις, αὐτη, γεφυρα, Γρυνειος, γρυπος, γυρος, ζυθος, θυλακος, ισχυρος, καρυκη, κελυφος, κινδυνος, κογχυλιον, κορκυρα, κοῦυλις, κολυρα, κυριος, λαφυρον, λεπυρον, Λυδος, λυπη, μυκαομαι, μυραινα, μυρος, μυριοι, μυλιαω, ολυρα, οἰζυρος, ονογυρις, ορκυνος, πῖλυρον, πλημμυρις, πυραμις, πυρος, Ρυπαιος, ρυτη, Σκυτος, Συριγξ, σφυρα, τυδευς, τυρος, τρυπαω, υδος, χυλος, κελυνε. But υ in theſe is ſaid to be *common*, βοθυνος, βυθος, κεκρυφαλος, τραπυρος, ρυτις, Σιγυνη, συλος, Σφονδυλειος, τορυνη, τρυφαω, τυροεις, υδωρ, and ſometimes in γῦλιος, κορῦνη, λαΐῦος, ξῦλον, φῦταω, φῦταλια, φῦταλμιος ——

Except. 2. Tho' υ, before γ, μ, σ, χ, is generally *long*, yet 'tis *ſhort* in the Terminations υμες and υμων; as in ηδῠμος, διασυμων, and alſo in δυσις, ζυνις, Ηλυσιος, Θυμαλις, Θυμον, κυμινον, λυγος, λυσις, μαρμαρυγη, μυχος, πυματος, τηῦσιος, τρυγη, υγιης, χυσις; and υ is often *ſhort* in Θῠσανος, υμην, φυσις, Θυγατηρ. *Weſtminſt. Gramm.* p. 226.

Obs. 1. *Foreign* Words retain their genuine Quantity; as, Γερρᾶνος. The doubtful Vowels in the Reſolution of a Diphthong are *ſhort*; as, παΐς. And in Proper Names they're generally reckon'd *common*: But in theſe, as well as in all other Words, we ought to follow the Authority of the Poets, the ſureſt Rule of all.

Obs. 2. The Quantity of the Doubtful Vowels in ſome *Greek Words* may be known from the *Latin*; thus, I know the firſt Syllable to be *ſhort* in μαχη, σρατος, μακρος, βραχυς, κρατος, λυτος, φιλος, φρασις, τυπος, λιθος, τυχη, κρισις, λυσις, from the Pronunciation of *Symmăchus*, *Nicoſtrătus*, *Amphimăcer*, *Tribrăchis*, *Hippocrătes*, *Hippolўtus*, *Pamphĭlus*, *Periphrăſis*, *Antitўpos*, *Chryſolĭthus*, *Eutўchus*, *Hypocrĭſis*, *Analўſis*. And I know ι in πινω and κλινω to be *long* from *Propīno*, *Declīno*, &c.

XVI. Reg. 6. Quantitas in fine Nominativi *eadem* manet in Caſibus obliquis; ut, Τιτᾶν, Gen. τιτᾶν-ος, Dat. τιτᾶνι.

Except. 1. If the Doubtful Vowels α, ι, υ, when *long* in the Nominative, are declin'd *pure*, they become *common* in the reſt of the Caſes; as, δρῦς. -υος, Ναυς. -αος &c.

2. When they're *long* by Poſition in the Nominative, they're *ſhort* in the other Caſes; as, αυλαξ -ακος ηλιξ -ικος. Στῦξ -υγος: Except α in ραξ -ᾱκος; as, Θωραξ, κορδαξ, ιραξ, οιαξ, φαιαξ, φαξ; and ι in Nouns in ιξ -ῑγος, *Gentiles* in ιξ -ῑκος, *Monoſyllables* in ιψ, but ι in the Obliques of theſe is ſometimes *ſhort*, αιξ, περδιξ, ραδιξ, Σκανδιξ, σπαδιξ, φοινιξ, φριξ: Except alſo, υ is *long* in υξ -ῡκος, as, βομβυξ; but *ſhort* in αμπυξ, καλυξ, πνυξ; and *common* in βεβρυξ, κηρυξ, γυψ, γρυψ, κοκκυξ, σανδυξ, ορτυξ.

3 When

3. When υς is *long* in the Nominative, 'tis *ſhort* in the other Caſes; as, πῦρ, πῠ̆ρος, Μαρτῦρ-ῠ̆ρος, &c. Add to theſe ἅλς, ἅλος.

4. *Diſſyllables* in ις -ιδος, whoſe firſt Syllable is *long* and laſt *ſhort* in the Nominative, have ι long in other Caſes; as, κνῆμις, κνημῖδος. And *Polyſyllables* which in the Nominative have three *ſhort* Syllables; as, πλᾰκᾰμις -ῖδος. Add to theſe *Nouns* in ις, which have θος in their Genitive; as, ορνις, ορνῖθος, except κορυς, κορῡ̆θος.

5. The *Article* α is *long* in the feminine Dual, and in the Accuſative feminine Plural; as, τᾱ, τᾱς. And ſo it is in Nouns of the ſame *Analogy*; as, μυσᾱ, μυσᾱς.

6. *Accuſativus tertiæ ſequitur Analogiam* Genitivi, *in linguâ tum* Atticâ, *tum* Ionicâ; *ut*, Gen. πηληος, Acc. πηλεᾰ. Gen. πηληως. Acc. πηλεᾱ. Clarke, Il. α. ver. 265.

XVII. Reg. 7. Quantitas Penultimæ, quam habent ſingula Tempora Verborum in ω, *eadem* manet in omnibus aliis Perſonis & Temporibus inde derivatis; ut, *Præſens* κρῑνω, *Impf.* ἐκρῑνον; *Fut.* 2. κρῐνω; *Aor.* 2. ἐκρῐνον.

Obs. 1. The Doubtful Vowels α, ι, υ, are uſually *ſhort* (unleſs lengthen'd by Poſition) in the Penultima's of Verbs ending in γω, δω, θω, ακω, ανω, αρω, αφω, αχω, ικω, τω: But α is *common* in αυξανω, ικανω, αιδανω, and *long* in κιχανω, φθανω; and υ in πυθω is *long*.

2. The Penultima is *long* of Verbs in ιζω, ιγω, ιθω, ινω, ιφω, υγω, υνω, υρω, υκω, υχω, υφω: But ι is *common* in ορινω, διγω, τριζω, γινομαι, σινομαι, τινω, and but ſeldom *ſhort* in αμβλυνω, αρτυνω, ωκυνω, κυνω, πλυνω: But υ in γλυφω is *ſhort*.

3. The Penultima of Verbs in αω is uſually *ſhort*, tho' *long* in διψᾱω, πεινᾱω, ἰᾱομαι. But αω after ρ or a Vowel is *common*.

4. The Penultima of Verbs in ιω and υω are generally *common*; as, τιω, κακυω: But theſe are *long*, κονῑω, μηνῑω, χριω, μηνυω, μηρυω, and theſe *ſhort*, εσθιω, κιω, φθιω, ηπυω, μεθυω.

N. 1. The Penultima of the Future 2. and Aor. 2. is uſually *ſhort*; as, τῠ̆πω, ετῠ̆πον.

N. 2. The Penultima of the Fut. 1. and Aor. 1. is generally *long*. Except in Liquids it is *ſhort* in the Fut. 1. but *long* in the Aor. 1. as, κρῑνω, κρῐνω, ἐκρῑνα.

N. 3. The Penultima of the Preterperfect generally *retains* the Quantity of the Preſent; as, τυπτω, τετῡφα; γρᾰφω, γεγρᾰφα; φυω, πεφυκα *common*; — δενδρεα μακρα πέφῡκει. *Hom. Od.* ε. verſ. 238. But the Penultima of the 3d Plural in ᾱσι is always *long*; as, τετυφᾱσι. Add to theſe Dr. S. Clarke's *Remarks* againſt the *Grammarians*, viz.

Quæ in αω purum *deſinunt, vel in* ραω *purum impurumve; ea omnia Penultimam iſtam & in* Aoriſto *& in* Futuro *ſemper producunt; ut*, βοαω, δραω, *non modo* δρᾱσω *ſed &* δεδρᾱκα, δεδρᾱμαι, &c.

Quæ in αω *deſinunt nec* puro, *nec præcedente* ρ, *eorum nonnulla (quanquam pauca) aliam ſequuntur Analogiam*; ut, γελᾰω, γελᾰσω, εγελᾰσα; σπᾰω, &c. Iliad. verſ. 67.

Grammatici dicunt — *Penultima Futuri primi* semper *longa, niſi in Liquidis, in quâ ſcilicet ultima circumflectitur*; *ut*, τεμῶ, κρινῶ, &c. — *Et tamen innumeræ ſunt voces in* άζω *&* ίζω *deſinentes, quarum Penultima illa tam Futuri prima quam Aoriſti* semper *corripitur*; ut, φράζω, ἁρπάζω, ἐργάζομαι, ἀκοντίζω, ἡπλίζα,

πλίζω, &c. Dr. Clarke, Iliad. α. verſ. 140.

N. 4. The Reduplication of Verbs in μι is *ſhort*, unleſs hinder'd by *Poſition*; as, τίθημι, ἵστημι, δίδωμι.

N. 5. In Verbs in υμι, the υ is *long* in the Singular of the Preſent and Imperfect, but *ſhort* in the Dual and Plural; as, Δεικνῦμι. ῡς, ῡσι. D. ὕτον, ὕτον. P. ὔμεν, ὔτε, ὔσι, as it is in Διδῶμι, διδοῦς, διδοῦσι. D. δίδοτον, &c. Alſo α, the Characteriſtic of ἵστημι is generally *ſhort*; as, ἵστατον, ἵστἄμεν, &c.

N. 6. In the *Augment* of Verbs, when α, ι, υ, are immutable, they are *long*, wherever in the like Caſe *Mutabilis in ſuam longam vertitur*; as, ᾶιον from ἄιω, ἤλλον from ἤλλω, &c.

§. 3. Rules for the Quantity of the *Doubtful Vowels* in Last Syllables.

XVIII. Reg. 1. IN α, ι, υ, finita *brevia* ſunt; ut, Μυσᾰ, τετυφᾰ, ινᾰ, ιππολᾰ; μελῐ, τιθημῐ, τυπτυσῐ, ιφῐ, βιηφῐ; σῠ, δακρῡ, γλυκῠ.

Except. 1. Nouns in εα, αα, δα, θα are *long*; as, Θεᾶ, Αθηναᾶ, Λητδᾶ, Μαρθᾶ. Polyſyllables in αια; as, σεληναιᾶ. Nouns in ρα not having a Diphthong before it; as, ημερᾶ, χαρᾶ; but theſe are *ſhort*, αγκυρᾰ, γεφυρᾰ, ολυρᾰ, σκολοπενδρᾰ, παλαιστρᾰ. Nouns in εια; as, χρειᾶ, εγχειᾶ, Βασιλειᾶ, *Regnum*; But they're *ſhort* if derived of Adjectives; as, αληθειᾰ from αληθης; or are females from males; as, Ιερειᾰ, Βασιλειᾰ *Regina*, from ιερευς and βασιλευς. Nouns in ια; as, σοφιᾶ; but Verbals in τρια are *ſhort*; as, ψαλτριᾰ. All Feminines from Adjectives in ος; as, λαυρᾶ, ομοιᾶ; but ποτνιᾰ, πειπειρᾰ, διᾰ, ιᾰ, and μιᾰ, are *ſhort*. Duals in α; as, μυσᾶ. To which add χολλᾶ, with its Compounds χρυσοχολλᾶ, &c. and σικνᾶ.

Except. 2. Adverbs in τι are uſually *long*; as, ανιδρωτῑ; but in ιστι generally *ſhort*; as, ἑλληνιστῐ.

Except. 3. Τῡ *Doricè* for συ is *long*, and Adverbs in υ; as, μεταξῡ, but αντικυ is *common*.

XIX. Reg. 2. Finita in αν, ιν, υν, *corripiuntur*; ut, ἄν, ὦ Αιᾰν; ποτῐν, ἐστῐν; σῠν.

Except. 1. Maſculines in αν are *long*; as, τιτᾶν and ποιμᾶν; but all the Compounds of ποιμαν are *ſhort*; as, Συμποιμᾰν. Adverbs; as, πεζᾶν, λιθᾶν; but οτᾰν is *ſhort*.

Except. 2. Nouns in ιν -ινος are *long*; as, ρησῖν; and ποιν is *common*.

Except. 3. Nouns in υν -υνος are *long*; as, μοσσῦν.

XX.

XX. Reg. 3. Αρ finita *brevia* ſunt, ſed υρ finita *producuntur*; ut, Νεκ̆ᾰρ, αὐλ̆ᾰρ, ψιθῡ̆ρ.

Exception. Monoſyllables in αρ are *long*; as, κᾱ̆ρ, ψᾱ̆ρ; and γαρ is *common*.

XXI. Reg. 4. Ας finita *longa* ſunt, ſed ις & υς *corripiuntur*; ut, Αινειᾱ̆ς, Αιᾱ̆ς, τυψᾱ̆ς; ϖολῐ̆ς, δῐ̆ς, αμοιϐαδῐ̆ς; βαθῡ̆ς.

Except. 1. Nouns in ας of the *third* which don't make αντος are *ſhort*; as, λαμπᾰ̆ς, μεγᾰ̆ς, Ϲελᾰ̆ς. The Accuſative Plural of the *third*; as, τιτανᾰ̆ς. Adverbs in ας; as, ατρεμᾰ̆ς: But εκας is ſometimes *long*.

Except. 2. Monoſyllables in ις are *long*; as, λῑ̆ς: But τις is oftener *ſhort*. Moſt Diſſyllables in ις -ιδος are *long* if the Penultima is *long*; as, αρπῑ̆ς, αψις, βαλϐις, κλητς, κνημις, κρηπις, Ϲφρᾱ̆γῖς. And others in ις, that have their Penultima and Antepenultima *ſhort*; as, Βατραχῑ̆ς, κανονῑ̆ς, καλαμις, πλοκαμις, ραφανις, Ϲισαμις: But theſe are *common*; as, ακρις, Περσις, νεφρις, νησις; and Πατρις is generally *ſhort*. Nouns in ις -ιθος are *long*; as, μερμῑ̆ς, ορνῑ̆ς.

Except. 3. Nouns in υς -υδος are moſtly *long*; as, ιλῡ̆ς, οφρῡ̆ς, alſo κωμῡ̆ς: But ιχθυς, χελυς, and the Compounds of οφεις are ſometimes *ſhort*. ——

To the *Exceptions*, Add

XXII. Reg. 5. Si *Anceps* ſit *longa* in ultima Vocis rectæ, manebit longa plerumque in ultima Vocis variatæ; ſi *brevis* vel *communis*, quantitatem ſervat in Accuſativo & Vocativo Singularibus; ut, Αινειᾱ̆ς, αινειᾱ̆ν, αινειᾱ̆; φιλιᾱ̆, φιλιᾱ̆ν; τραπεζα -ᾰ̆ν; ϖᾱ̆ς, ϖᾱ̆ν; νηδῡ̆ς -ῡ̆ν; ετυψᾰ̆ -ᾰ̆ν.

XXIII. Reg. 6. Nomina quæ duas habent Terminationes in Nominativo, *longa* ſunt; ut, ακτῑ̆ς -ῑ̆ν, φορκῡ̆ς -ῡ̆ν.

N. 1. The Doubtful Vowels α, ι, υ, at the end of *Prepoſitions* are all *ſhort*, both in and out of Compoſition; as, επῐ̆. To which add the *Inſeparables*, αρῐ̆, ερῐ̆, ϐρῐ̆, δῠ̆ς, and ζᾰ̆, unleſs Poſition hinders. Likewiſe α *Privitivum* is generally *ſhort*.

N. 2. The *Poets* ſometimes make theſe *ſhort* Monoſyllables *long*, αν, γαρ, γε, δε, κε, κεν, μεν, μιν, νυ, νυν, ος, περ, ϖριν, ρα, τε.

P CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the POETRY of the *GREEKS.*

Exiſtimo eam in Græcis Poetis *ineſſe ſuavitatem, ut vel hanc unam ob rem evolvi dignos eos eſſe cenſeam. At quantos fructus ex Poetarum lectione percipimus? Certe ſine ipſis non* Ars dicendi, *non* Philoſophia, *non ulla honeſtorum Studiorum pars, recte poteſt aut tractari, aut omnino intelligi.* Angelus CANINIUS.

POETRY among the *Greeks* is much the ſame, as to kinds, as we generally meet with among the *Latins*; *A Græcis enim Romani ferè omnia hauſere.*

The *Kinds of Verſes* therefore we ſhall here treat of, as being the moſt uſual, are nine, *viz. Hexameter, Pentameter, Aſclepiad, Sapphic, Phaleucian, Iambic, Trochaic, Anacreontic,* and *Ariſtophanic.*

The Feet they are made of, are either a

Spondæus; as, ζῆτῶν.
Iambus; as, ϑέλῶν.
Trochæus; as, πᾶλλᾰ̆.
Dactylus; as, ἀγγέλŏς.
Anapæſtus; as, ἔλĕῶν.
Choriambus; as, πᾶνδᾰμᾰ̆τῶς.

§. 1. *Of Making* GREEK VERSES.

1. AN HEXAMETER conſiſts of *ſix* Feet; the firſt *four* of which may be either Dactyls or Spondees, but the *fifth* Foot muſt be a Dactyl, and the *ſixth* a Spondee; as,

κλῦθĭ μοĭ | ᾰ̄ργῡρŏ̄|τōξ, ō̄ς | χρῡσῆν | ᾰ̄μφĭ βĕ̄|ῶκᾰ̄ς. Hom. Il. α. 37.
1 2 3 4 5 6

Not

Note, it is very common for the *Greek* Poets, eſpecially *Homer*, to have a Spondæus in the fifth Place; as,

Αζομε|νοι Δι⊙- | υιον ε|κηβολον | Α-πολ|λωνα. Iliad. a. ver. 21.

II. A PENTAMETER conſiſts of *five* Feet; *two* Feet either Dactyls or Spondees, and a long *Syllable* in the firſt Part; and two Feet, both Dactyls, and a long Syllable in the latter Part; as,

Ουτ' ἐν ἑ | μῃ̄ ϕῡ|χῇ‖δαλῐ̈ὸν | ὔδἔν ἐ|νῑ̄. Theogn. ver. 529.
1 2 (5) 1 2 (5).

III. An ASCLEPIAD Verſe conſiſts of a Spondee, a Dactyl, a long Syllable, and then two Dactyls; as,

Πῐ̄ερνῑ̄ | καὶ βᾰλᾰ̈|νεῦς‖ταῦτὸν ἔ|χῡσ' ἔθῐ̆ς.

Mēcæ|nās. ătă|vīs‖ēdĭtă | rēgĭbŭs.

Note. This is an eaſier Way than to meaſure an *Aſclepiad* by Choriambus's, tho' it would be beſt ſo to do, if we alſo intended to deſcribe a *Glyconic* Verſe, which is only one Choriambus leſs, or an *Alcaic*, which is only one Choriambus more; thus, ———

Sīc tē | dīvă pŏtēns | Cўprĭ. Glyconic.

Mēcæ|nās ătăvis | ēdĭtă rē|gĭbŭs. Aſclepiad.

Tū nē | quæsĭĕrīs | ſcīrĕ nĕfās | quām mĭhĭ quām tĭbĭ. Alcaic.

IV. A SAPPHIC conſiſts of a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyl, and then two Trochees. After three of which is generally put an *Adonic*, which conſiſts only of a Dactyl and Spondee; as,

Φᾱινĕ|τᾱι μᾱι | κεινὸς ἴ|σος θἔ|οισῐ̈ν.

Εμμεν ανηρ, ὁτις εναντιον τοι

Ιζανει, και πλασιον αδυ φωνη-

-σᾱς ὑπᾰ̈|κῡεῖ. Sappho.

V. A PHALEUCIAN or *Hendecaſyllabic* Verſe conſiſts of *eleven* Syllables in this Order, a Spondee, a Dactyl, and then three Trochees; as,

Αὔτᾱς|κῡ ἔρᾰ̈|μαι βῐ̆|ῡ, Μᾰ̈|κρῑνῐ̈,

Τὸ Μῆ|δἔν γᾰ̆ρ ᾰ̆|γᾱν ᾰ̆|γᾱν μἔ|τρεπτῑ. Alphæus Mytylenæus.

VI. An IAMBIC is either *Pure* or *Mixt* or *Scazon*.

1. A *Pure Iambic* conſiſts only of Iambuſes; as,

Ο῞τᾱν | ςῦγῇ | τῐ̈ς ᾱν|δρᾰ̈ τὸν | Θεῖον | φῐ̈λεῖ. Epigr. Pallad.

2. A *Mixt Iambic*, in the *old* Places (that is, in the 1, 3, and 5) frequently admits a Spondee, or ſome Foot equal to it; but in the *even* (2 and 4) Places

only an Iambus, or ſome Foot equal to it; and 'tis either *Diameter* of four (or *two double*) Feet, or *Trimeter* of *ſix*; as,

Trimeter—Οὗτος | μέγι|ςτην μῶ|μον ἴαν | κάτει|σάγει. Epigr. Pal.

Dimeter—Πολλᾶς | φέρω|σι συμ|φορᾶς.

3. A *Scazon* or *Claudicant Iambic*, is a *Trimeter* made lame only by having *one Time* added to the *ſixth* Foot, which is done by making the *ſixth* Foot a Spondee, the *fifth* here being generally an Iambus; as,

Κάκοις | ἰάμ|βος ἴει | μόρον, | θύμον | χρῆσις.

Nec ſon|te la|bra pro-|luit | cabal-|lino. Perſius.

Note. If inſtead of χρῆσις you put κάλοις, the upper *Scazon* will be a perfect *Senarian Iambic* or *Trimeter*.

VII. A TROCHAIC Verſe is either *Pure* or *Mixt*.

1. A *pure Trochaic* conſiſts only of Troucheuſes, having generally *ſeven* Feet and a *long* Syllable; as,

Δῦς|χωσιν | οἱ σό|φοι πο|νητές | εὑτυ|χεῖς κά|κοι.

2. A *mixt Trochaic* may have in the even (2, 4, 6) Places a Spondee; as,

Πῶς μέ-|λει μοι | τῶ κά-|λῳ, τα | καλ' ἔ|χωσιν | οἱ κά|κοι

Note. If a Syllable be added to the Beginning of a *Trochaic*, it will become an *Octonarian Iambic* or *Tetrameter*; as,

Δὴ δῦ|ςυχῶ|σιν οἱ | σόφοι | πονῶν|τες εὖ|τυχεῖς | κάκοι.

Dūm tēm|pŭs ăd ĕ|ām rēm | tŭ'īt, | sīvĭ anĭ|mūm ut ēx|plērēt | fŭūm.
Terentius.

VIII. An ANACREONTIC or *Heptaſyllabic Verſe* conſiſts of *three* Feet, any of them either Iambuſſes or Spondees, and a *long* Syllable; as,

Λεῦσ|σιν αἰ|γυναι|κες } Anacreon
Ἀνα|κρέων, | γέρα|ιε. } *ad ſe.*

Note. Sometimes an *Anapæſt* may be put for a *Spondee*; as,

Ῥόδον, ὦ|φερί|ςον ἄν|θος. Anacr.

IX. An ARISTOPHANIC or *Anapæſtic Tetrameter*, conſiſts of *four* Feet, any of them either Anapæſts, Dactyls, or Spondees; as,

Δεινὰ τυ|ραννᾶν | λημάτα, | καὶ πῶς

Ὀλίγ' ἀρ|χόμενοι, | πολλὰ κρά|τουντες

Χαλέπως | ἔργας | μέτα|καλ|λῶσι, &c. Euripid. *in Medeâ*.

Obs. 1. For *Hexameter* Verſes ſee *Homer*, *Heſiod*, *Theocritus*, *Dionyſius*, *Periegetes*, &c. And for *Hexameter* and *Pentameter*, ſeveral of the *Minores Poetæ*, ſuch as *Theognis*, *Solon*, *Tyrtæus*, and the *Epigrammatiſts*. Obs.

Obs. 2. For the other Kinds of Verſes conſult the *Fragments* and what alſo remains entire of the Greek *Lyric* Poets, the principal of which were nine, viz. *Alcæus*, *Sappho*, *Steſichorus*, *Ibicus*, *Bacchylides*, *Simonides*, *Alcman*, *Anacreon*, and their Chief *Pindar*; as ſays *Quintilian*: *Novem Lyricorum longe* Pindarus *Princeps*.

Obs. 3. The Greek *Dramatic* Poets, viz. *Euripides*, *Sophocles*, *Ariſtophanes*, *Menander*, *Pacuvius*, *Accius*, &c. make uſe of *Trimeter* Iambics. *Ariſtophanes*, *Euripides*, and *Sophocles* have alſo ſometimes *Anapæſtics*. *Ariſtophanes* and *Euripides* likewiſe ſometimes uſe *Trochaics*, *Tetrameter Iambics*, &c. But ſuch as would know more of the *Lyric* and *Dramatic* Metre of the Greeks, muſt conſult thoſe who have wrote profeſſedly on that Subject, viz. *Jul. Cæſ Scaliger*, lib. 2. *Poetices*, and *Fabricius*, lib. 1. *de Re metrica*, and *Gretſer de Metris Græcis*, Bp. *Hare* and Dr. *Bentley*, *de Metris Comicis & Tragicis*, with many others.

§. 2. *Of* SCANNING *Greek Verſes.*

THE *Deſcribing* the Feet of any Kind of Verſe in the foregoing Manner is called *Scanning*.

I. THE Greeks in *Scanning* never cut off a Vowel at the End of a Word by *Synalæpha*, when the next Word begins with a Vowel or Diphthong, unleſs they join the Mark of an *Apoſtrophe*; as,

Ως εφατ', | εδδεισεν δ' ο γε|ρων, και ε|πειθετο | μυθω. Iliad. α. 33.

II. The μ with its Vowel is never cut off by ECTHLIPSIS, as in Latin. But if a Vowel follows μ at the End of a Word, that Vowel may be cut off; as, εμ' for εμε, thus ——

Ηε θε λεις ο|φρ' αυτος ε|χης γερας | αυτας εμ' | αυλως. Il. α. ver. 133.

III. But nothing is more remarkable in Greek Poetry than SYNECPHONESIS, that is, in *Scanning* ſometimes to contract *two* written Syllables into *one*. This, ſays HEPHÆSTION, may be done five ways, *viz.* 1. Two long Syllables into one; as, η υχ ἁλις, *Dactylus*. 2. A ſhort and long into one long; as, πλεων ἐπι, *Dactylus*. 3. Two ſhort into one long; as, νεα μεν, *Spondæus*. 4. Two ſhort into one ſhort; as, αλλα θεον, *Dactylus*. 5. A ſhort and common into one ſhort; as, χρυσεῳ ἀ, *Dactylus*. Thus——

Χρυσεῳ ἀ|να Ϝκηπ|τρῳ, και ε|λισσετο | παντας Α|χαιυς. Il. α. 15.

Note. The Latins ſometimes do the ſame; as, *Uno eo|demque Igni.* Virg. Ec. viii. 81. *Unâ eâdem viâ.* Æn. x. 487. *Uno eodemque tulit partu.* Æn. xii. 847.

IV. In their LICENTIA POETICA the *Greeks* ſeem to run far greater Lengths than the *Latins*. For beſides the Variety of the *Dialects*, they frequently make uſe of all the *nine* Kinds of METAPLASMUS; Thus———

Protheſis; as, ααςκατος for ασκατος. *Aphæreſis*, λαϜεν for ελαϜεν. *Syncope*, κατθανε for κατεθανε. *Epentheſis*, Θεειος for Θειος. *Apocope*, Βασιλῆ for Βασιληα.

λκα. *Paragoge*, βιηφι for βιη. *Tmeſis*, επι μυθον ετελλε for επετελλε μυθον. *Metathesis*, βαρδιος for βραδιος. *Antitheſis*, ϛρεφαω for ϛρεφω.

They uſe likewiſe SYNÆRESIS; as, κρῆς for κρεας. DIÆRESIS, τυπτεο for τυπτω. SYSTOLE; as,—τας τεχνᾶς ἔϛειρει. *Theocr.* DIASTOLE; as, Ἡρωων αυτῶς δ' ἐλωρια τευχε κυνεϛσιν. Hom. Il. α. 4. And CÆSURA; as,

Ὃς ηδη τατ' εοντα, τατ' εϛϛομενα, προτ' εοντα. Hom. Il. α. 70.

Αλλα με γᾶ ιω|χων φλοϊ εικελα τευχεα παλλων. Heſiod. Scut. 451.

Ου χρη | παννυχι|ϝην ευ δειν βυληφορον ανδρα. Hom. Il. β. 24.

Αυταρ ε|πειτ' αυ|τοισι βε|λῶς εχε|πευκες ϕιειϛ. Iliad. α. 51.

Τοξ' ωμοισιν εχων αμφηρεφε|ᾶ τε φα|ρετρην. Iliad. α. 45.

Ιδομενευς δ' ετεραθεν ενι Κρητεϛσι Θε|ὸς ως. Iliad. γ. 230.

Nor are they contented with thoſe Liberties only, inaſmuch as they ſometimes make bold to begin an *Hexameter* with a ſhort Syllable, thus———

Ἐπει|δη νηας τε και Ελληϛποντον ικοντο. Iliad. ϕ. 2.

And ſometimes ſeem to lengthen a ſhort Syllable at Pleaſure, thus———

Τρωες δ' ερριγηϛαν, οπως ιδον αιολον ὄφιν. Iliad. μ. 208.

Nay, what appears ſtill more intolerable, they dare make the ſame Syllable of a Word *long* and *ſhort* in the very ſame Line, thus———

Ἄρῆϛα|ρες βροτολοιγε μιαιφονε τειχεϛιπλητα. Hom. Il. ε. 31.

Πολλακις, ω Πολυφαμε, τα|μη κᾰλᾰ | καλ' πῆ|φανται. Theocr.

A *Licence* never either granted or taken by the *Latins*, and ſuch a one in the *Greeks* as the Poet *Martial* thus ſeverely cenſures. *Lib.* ix. *Epigr.* 12.——

Dicunt ἔᾰρῐνον *tamen Poetæ,*
Sed Græci, quibus eſt nihil negatum,
Et quos Ἄρες ἄρης *decet ſonare:*
Nobis non licet eſſe tam diſertis,
Qui Muſas colimus ſeveriores.

Notwithſtanding all which the late eminent Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE, in his Notes upon *Homer*, hath aſſerted and judiciouſly demonſtrated, that there's no ſuch Thing among the ancient *Greek* Poets (eſpecially *Homer*) as a *Licentia Poetica* properly ſo called. And indeed if we ſtrictly reflect, it cannot ſure be doubted, but that the accurate and learned *Greeks* had ſome ſtated Rules, or general Reaſons, for theſe their Poetical Liberties. For if they had not, adieu to all their *Meter!* And if they had, 'tis a Contradiction to ſuppoſe any ſuch *abſolute* Licentia. *Quicquid enim intra quaſdam Regulas tanquam generales & ſtatas accidit, irregulare illud & licentioſum minime judicandum eſt.* But of this in the next Chapter.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.
Of the True LICENTIA POETICA *of the GREEKS.*

Quam itaque Poeticam *vulgò appellant* Licentiam *ea omnis in hoc uno consistit, (non ut Syllabarum Quantitates confundantur promiscuè atque ἀλόγως; quod est perabsurdum; sed) ut Syllabæ* naturâ Breves, *certâ quâdam* Positione, *fiant* productæ. *Non utique* hæ *quidem Omnes, neque omni in Positu, sed certâ quâdam ac constanti Ratione.*
Dr. CLARKE, *in Not.* Hom. Iliad. *α. ver.* 51.

FROM the Poetical *Liberties* before-mention'd, it has been by many concluded, that the *Greek* Poets assum'd an *absolute* Authority of sometimes lengthening or shortening any Syllable, at pleasure, to serve a Turn. But this perhaps may be easily proved a *Vulgar Error*; inasmuch as no Instances can be produced of Syllables being made *short* which are by Nature *long*; such as νῖκη, τῖμη, ψῡχη, χρῡσος, and ομνῡμι, ομνῡ, ζευγνῡ, &c. and κῦρω, κῦριος, κρῖνω, κρῖνομαι, εκρῖνομην, μαρτῦρομαι, εμαρτῦρομην, &c. with all their Derivatives and Compounds. Nor can any Examples be brought of Syllables made *long* at Pleasure, which are by Nature *short*, especially in the Analogy of the *Cases* of Nouns and *Tenses* and *Persons* of Verbs; such as αρμᾰτος, λυσᾰτε, ομνῦμεν, ζευγνῦμεν, ομνῦμαι, κῦρειν, κρῖνεις, κρῖνεμαι, μαρτῦριμαι, μαρτῦρησομαι, with their Derivatives κρῖσις, κρῖτης, μαρτῦρες, &c. Indeed PHILIP LABBE' in his *Prosod.* p. 42. cites λῦσατε as a *singular* Instance in this Line of *Homer*——

Παιδα δε μοι λυσᾱτε φιλην, τα δ' αποινα δεχεσθε. Il. *α.* 20.

which Dr. CLARKE by several irrefragable Arguments has proved to have been originally λυσᾶιτε.

Their POETICA LICENTIA therefore can be nothing more than this, that *some Syllables by Nature* short, *when placed in some certain* Position, *may by some stated Laws be made* long.

Which *Laws* may perhaps be gather'd from the following——

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS on the *Reasons* of Quantity.

I. THE Quantity (or Time of pronouncing) of *one long* Syllable is equal to the Quantity of *two short* Syllables, because— *Syllaba* brevis *unius est Temporis*, longa *verò duorum.* Hence η in Pronunciation being equal to εε, and ω to οο, (which likewise may be said of ᾱ, ῑ, ῡ, when *long* by Nature, as in δευτερᾱ, τῖμη, νῑκᾶν, ψῡχη, ομνῡμι, ομνῡ, ϛορνῡ, δαινῡ, &c.) they are always necessarily *long*; except when on the account of a Vowel following, *one of the component Vowels* may be cut off; and then, for instance, τειχη may be pronounced τειχε', and οικῳ as if it were writ οικο', as in——

Ημετερῳ ενι οικῳ εν Αργει τηλοθι πατρης. Hom. Iliad. *α.* ver. 30.

II. As the Quantity of a Syllable is made necessarily *long* on the account of a *double Vowel*, η, ω, ᾱ, ῑ, ῡ; so it is likewise on the account of a *double Consonant*, or two Consonants coming together; as, Ζᾰρξ, κᾰσμῖς, γαρ. Hence a Syllable by Nature *short*, as ending in a *short Vowel*, before *two Consonants* beginning the next Syllable in the same Word; as, τε-χνον, με-τρον, α-κρον, (which in *Prose* is always *short*, as appears from the *Iambics* of Comic and Tragic

gic Writers) may be made *long* in *Heroics* becauſe of that *Poſition*, juſt as it is in the *Latin* Words, *tenebræ*, *volucris*, &c. as in

Μῆτρα δε τευχε θεοισι, το γαρ μέτρον ἐςιν ἀριςον. Phocyl. 92.

And, for the ſame reaſon too, may a Syllable ending in a *ſhort Vowel*, as τε, if the *next* Word begins with *two Conſonants* or a double one, be made *long*; as,

Κιλλαν τε ζαθεην Τενεδοιο τε ἰφι ἀνασσεις. Iliad. α. 18.

III. The laſt Syllable of every Verſe is (not *common*, as is uſually aſſerted, but) always neceſſarily *long*, on the account of that *Pauſe*, by which at the End of a Verſe the Pronunciation of the laſt Syllable is neceſſarily lengthened. Nor doth this come to paſs only at the End of a *Verſe* or *Sentence*, but alſo ſometimes at the End of a Word, on the account of the *Pauſe* wherewith the Word is ended; as in, Ος ηδη—Βελεσ̃ ἐχεπευκες—pronounc'd as if written *oſs* and *beloſs*. For the *Greeks* pronounc'd every Syllable much ſtronger and fuller than the *Romans*, as we may gueſs from their often miſſing the *Eliſions* even of *ſhort* Vowels meeting in different Words; whereas the *Latins* always cut off not only *ſhort* but *long Vowels*, the Conſonant *m*, and formerly *s*. Now tho' the *Pauſe* happens chiefly in *Cæſura's*, as in

Ος ηδη τατ' ἐοντα—, &c.
Αλλα με|γᾱ ια|χων, &c.
Ου χρη παννυχιὸν ευδειν, &c.
Αυταρ ε|πειτ' αυ|τοισι βε|λεσ̃ ἐχε|πευχες, &c.—Yet

IV. It may happen likewiſe without a *Cæſura*, if the Conſonant has a *hardiſh* Sound and is uſed to be *doubled*; as, Ἄρες, Ἄρες βροτολοιγε—pronounc'd—Αρρες, Αρες. For the Letter ρ has a very *hard* Sound, and is eaſily and frequently *doubled*; as, ῥεω, ἐρρεον. Judge the ſame of Ηρωων αυτως δ' ἐλωρια—pronounc'd ἐλλωρια.

V. It may alſo happen without a *Cæſura*, if the Vowel that immediately follows be *aſpirated*; as, Αυτᾱρ οἱ Πρωτος.—For every Aſpirate may cauſe a *Pauſe* in Pronunciation, whence too it comes to paſs that ο in ὀφιν is made long in—

Τρωες δ' ἐρριγησαν, οπως ἰδον αἰολον ὀφιν. Hom. Iliad. μ. 28.

VI. It may likewiſe happen without an *Aſpirate* before ſome Diphthongs, which ſeem to have been formerly pronounc'd like *double* Conſonants; as,

Πρὸς οἰ|κον Πηλης.——Ἐπεἰ|δη νηας τε και.

Επειδη perhaps being pronounc'd *epweide*, and οικος, οινος, &c. having been ſounded *wicus*, *winus*, whence the Latin *vicus* and *vinum*.

VII. Obſerve that there are very few, and indeed ſcarce any, Words, that have their Penultima *common*; as, ὑδωρ. Dr. CLARKE remarks that *Homer* in his *Ilias* and *Odyſſes*, has the Penultima of κᾶλος *long* above 270 times, and not once *ſhort*, and from thence concludes—Homerum *non* Dialectis *omnibus promiſcuè & ἀλόσως, ſed eâ ſolummodò uſum eſſe quæ inter ſuos erat* Ionico-Poetica: *Ex variis quidem illâ Dialectis exiſtente, non communiter & universè, ſed certâ quâdam & conſtanti ratione, Poetis* Ionicis *(ut credere æquum eſt) uſitata:* For in the *Attic* Dialect, the Penultima of κᾶλος by *Comic* and *Tragic* Writers is uſually made *ſhort*. In the *Doric* Dialect it is likewiſe *ſhort*; Hence *Heſiod*, *Theognis*, and *Theocritus*, who uſed both the *Doric* and *Ionic*, make it ſometimes *ſhort*, and ſometimes *long*; as in———

Πολλακις, ω Πολυφαμε, τα μη κᾰλα κᾱλα πεφανται. Theocr.

A Liberty *Homer* was unacquainted with, as well as he was with the *Doric* τᾶς αυτᾶς, τυς Ανθρωπὸς, τᾶς βυλᾶς, τεχνᾶς, as in —— τας τεχνᾶς ἔξεισι. *Theocr.* Which, if duly conſider'd, is not to ſpeak by a *Licentia Poetica*, but really in another Language.

VIII. Laſtly, obſerve this Caution of the Author of the *Weſtm. Grammar*—*Cæterum monendi ſunt Lectores ne Errata Editionum pro* Licentiâ *deputent* Poeticâ,—— which concludes all that's neceſſary to be ſaid here of the Poetry of the *Greeks*.

FINIS.

A VOCABULARY

Adapted to the

GREEK GRAMMAR.

Artifices ſolus *qui facis*, Uſus *ades!* OVID.

Examples of the *firſt* Declenſion.

Μέριμν-α, ης, cura. Θάλασσα, ης, mare.
Τιμ-ὴ, ῆς, honor. Κόρ-η, ης, puella. Ταμί-ας, ου, quæſtor.
Νεανί-ας, ου, adoleſcens. Ὀψών-ης, ου, opſonator. Ἀτρεϊδ-ης, ου, Atrides.

Nouns in δα, θα, ρα, *and* α pure, *have* Gen. ας, Dat. α.

Λήδα, ας, Læda. Μάρθα, ας, Martha.
Ἡμέρα, ας, dies. Φιλία, ας, amicitia.

Circumflex'd Nouns in ᾶς, *make* Gen. ᾶ. *And ſome others have both* ου *and* α *in the* Genitive.

Θωμᾶς, ᾶ, Thomas. Βορρᾶς, ᾶ, Boreas. Κηφᾶς, ᾶ, Cephas.
Λυκᾶς, ᾶ, Lucas. Πυθαγόρας, ου, α, Pythagoras.
Ἀρχύτας, ου, α, Archytas. Πατραλόιας, ου, α, parricida. Μητραλόιας, ου, α, matricida.

Nouns in της, *and ſome others, make* Vocative α.

Κριτὴς, οῦ, Judex. Μαθητὴς, οῦ, Diſcipulus. Τοξότης, ου, Sagittarius.
Πέρσης, ου, Perſicus. Κυνώπης, ου, canoculatus. Γεωμέτρης, ου, Geometres.
Βιβλιοπώλης, ου, Bibliopola. Παιδοτρίβης, ου, Ludimagiſter.

Examples of the *ſecond* Declenſion.

Πόν-ος, ου, labor. Δῆμ-ος, ου, populus. Δένδρ-ον, ου, arbor.
Ἄριστ-ον, ου, prandium. Μενελέ-ως, ῶ, Menelaus. Λε-ὼς, ῶ, populus.
Εὐγε-ως, fertilis, *and* Εὔγε-ων, ω, fertile.

Examples of the *third* Declenſion.

Σῶμ-α, ατος, corpus. Νόημ-α, ατος, cogitatio. Γάλ-α, ακτος, lac. Μέλ-ι, ιτος, mel. Πέπερ-ι, ιος, εως, piper. Νάπ-υ, υος, ſinapi. Ἄς-υ, εος, urbs. Ἠχ-ὼ, οος, ſonus.
Μὴν, ος, menſis. Λέ-ων, οντος, leo. Ἀς-ὴρ, ερος, ſtella. Δάμαρ, τος, uxor. Ἥρω-ς, ος, heros. Γῆρα-ς, τος, ſenectus. Κλεὶ-ς, δος, clavis. Ὄρνι-ς, θος, avis.
Ἶς, νος, fibra. Γίγα-ς, ντος, gigas. Φλὸ-ξ, γος, flamma. Αἶ-ξ, κος, capra. Ὄνυ-ξ, χος, unguis. Νὺ-ξ, κτος, nox. Φλὲ-ψ, βος, vena. Λαίλα-ψ, πος, turba, &c.

Examples of the *first* Sort of *contracted* Nouns.

Σωκράτ-ης, ε͡ι, ους, Socrates.
Ἀλὴς and ἀλὶς, ε͡ι, ους, confertus.
Τριήρ-ης, ε͡ι, ους, triremis.
Ψεῦδ-ος, εος, ους, mendacium.
Ἄλγ-ος, ε͡ι, ους, dolor.
Γέν-ος, ε͡ι, ους, genus.

Examples of the *second* Sort of *contracted* Nouns.

Πὶς-ις, ι͡ι, εως, Fides.
Πόσ-ις, ι͡ι, εως, Maritus.
Σίνηπι, ι͡ι, ε͡ι, Sinapi.
Ζιγγίβερι, ι͡ι, εως, Zin giber.

Examples of the *third* Sort of *contracted* Nouns.

Νομ-εὺς, έ͡ι, έως, Paſtor.
Πρέσ-υς, εως, ε͡ι, Senex.
Βότρ-υς, υ͡ι, Racemus.
Ἄς-υ, ε͡ι, εως, Urbs.
Γραῦς, γρᾱὸς, Anus.
Βοῦς, βοὸς, Bos.

Examples of the *fourth* Sort of *contracted* Nouns.

Φειδ-ὼ, ό͡ι, οῦς, Parſimonia.
Λητ-ὼ, ό͡ι, οῦς, Latona.
Αἰδὼς, ό͡ι, οῦς, Verecundia.
Ἠὼς, ό͡ι, οῦς, Aurora.

Examples of the *fifth* Sort of *contracted* Nouns.

Κέρ-ας, ατ͡ι, α͡ι, ως, cornu.
Γέρ-ας, ᾶτ͡ι, α͡ι, ως, præmium.
Κρέ-ας, ατ͡ι, α͡ι, ως, caro.
Ἀρτοκρέ-ας, Artocreas.

Examples of the *first* Rule of Signification, in the Genders of Nouns.

Maſculines, ὁ.	*Feminines*, ἡ.
Γεώργι͡ι, υ, Georgius.	Καρολίνα, ης, Carolina.
Ἄναξ, κτ͡ι, Rex.	Ἄνασσ-α, ης, Regina.
Γαμέτ-ης, υ, Maritus.	Γαμέτ-ις, ιδ͡ι, Uxor.
Βορέας, ᾶ, Aquilo.	Κένταυρ͡ι, υ, Navis Centaurus.
Νότ͡ι, υ, Auſter.	Βήρυλλ-͡ι, υ, Beryllus.
Εὖρ͡ι, υ, Eurus.	Ἑλλὰς, άδ͡ι, Græcia.
Ζέφυρ͡ι, υ, Zephyrus.	Ῥώμη, ης, Roma.
Μαρτιῶν, ῶν͡ι, Martius.	Ἐλελίσφακ͡ι, υ, Salvia.
Εὐφράτης, υ, Euphrates.	Ἰλιὰς, άδ͡ι, Ilias Homeri.
Πάρνασσ͡ι, υ, Parnaſſus.	Φηγὸς, ᾶ, Fagus.

Examples of the *ſecond* Rule of Signification.

Common, ὁ, καὶ, ἡ.

Σύζυγ-͡ι, υ, conjux.
Ἔφηβ͡ι, υ, adoleſcens.
Ἀκόλουθ͡ι, υ, comes.
Μάρτυρ, ος, teſtis.
Φύλα-ξ, κ͡ι, cuſtos.
Πρόσπολος, υ, anteambulo.
Ἀρτοκόπ͡ι, υ, piſtor.
Ἔνοικ͡ι, υ, incola.
Λύμφαδ͡ι, υ, lyricen.
Αἴγαγρ͡ι, υ, caper, -pra.
Ἄρκτ͡ι, υ, urſus, -ſa.
Ἔλαφ͡ι, υ, cervus, -va.
Ἡμίονο͡ι, υ, mulus, -la.
Ἵππ͡ι, υ, equus, -qua.
Μόσχ͡ι, υ, vitulus, -a.
Ἐπίκουρ͡ι, υ, auxiliator, -trix.
Ἔριθ͡ι, υ, lanificus, -ca.
Κυνηγὸς, ᾶ, venator, -trix.
Ἐγεμὼν, ον͡ι, dux.
Θεάμ-ων, ſpectator, -trix.
Κύ-ων, canis.
Δαίμ-ων, deus, -a.
Ἀλεκτρυὼν, ὼς, gallus, -ina.
Λύγ-ξ, γ͡ι, lynx.
Αἰ-ξ, γος, caper, -pra.
Πράκτ-ωρ, ορος, ultor, -trix.
Βοῦς, βόος, bos.
Κάσ-ις, ιος, frater, ſoror.
Κόρ-ις, cimex.
Λάτρις, ſervus, -va.
Οἶς, aries, ovis.
Ὄρν-ις, ιθος, avis.
Παῖς, παῖδος, puer, puella.
Νέηλυς, υος, advena.
Ὗς vèl Σῦς, ſus.
Ἄρς, ἄρνος, agnus.

Examp

Examples of the *first* Rule by the Ending.

Feminines, ἡ.	*Maſculines*, ὁ.
Μῦσ-α, ης, Muſa.	Τιάρ-ας, ου, Tiara.
Ἐπιτομ-ὴ, ῆς, Epitome.	Κομήτ-ης, ου, Cometa.

Examples of the *ſecond* Rule by the Ending.

Maſculines, ὁ.	*Neuters*, τὸ.
Λάος, ου, populus.	Ἄριστον, ου, prandium.
Λεὼς, ῶ, populus.	Εὔγεων, ω, fertile.

Theſe Feminines *are excepted.* ἡ

Αντίδοτ-ος, ου, Antidotus.	Διάμετρος, diameter.	Μήρινθος, funis.
Αἴγυλος, abſceſſus internares.	Δοκὸς, trabs.	Μίλτος, minium.
Ἄκολος, buccella.	Δόκος, conſideratio.	Μίνθος, ου, ſtercus humanum.
Ἄμμος, ψάμμος, } Ἀμαθος, ψάμμαθος, } arena.	Δρόσος, res.	Νῆσος, inſula.
	Εἴρεσος, remigratio.	Νόσος, morbus.
Ἀσάμινθος, pelvis.	Ἔμπλαστρος, emplaſtrum.	Νύος *and* ἔννυος, nurus.
Ἄσβολος, fuligo.	Ἤπειρ-ος, ου, continens.	Ὁδὸς, via, *and it's Compounds.*
Ἄσφαλτος, bitumen.	Ἶπος, muſcipula.	Πλίνθος, later.
Ἄτραπος and ἀτράπιτος, callis.	Ἵππος, equitatus.	Περόχοος, aqualis.
Βάλανος, glans.	Κάπετος, fovea.	Ῥάβδος, virga.
Βάσανος, tormentum.	Κάρδοτος, mactra.	Σορὸς, loculus.
Βίβλος, liber.	Κέλευθος, via.	Σποδὸς, cinis.
Βύσσος, ου. Byſſus.	Κέκρος, cauda.	Τάφρος, foſſa.
Βῶλος, gleba.	Κιβωτὸς, arca.	Τήβεννος, toga.
Γλανὸς, hyæna.	Κόπρος, ſtercus.	Τίτανος, calx.
Γνάθος, maxilla.	Κράδος, ramus.	Τρίβος, ſemita.
Γύψος, gypſum.	Κύλιχνος, pixis.	Ὕαλος, vitrum.
Διάλεκτος, dialectus.	Λήκυθος, ampulla.	Ψῆφος, calculus.
	Λιθάρσυρος, ſpuma argenti.	
	Λύσδος, glarea.	

Examples of the *third* Rule by the Ending. τὸ.

Ξύλ-ον, ου, lignum.	Χρέων, *indeclin.* fatum.
Πρόβατ-ον, ου, ovis.	Ὄφελος, *indeclin.* utilitas.

Examples of the *fourth* Rule by the Ending. ὁ.

Τιτὰν, ος, ſol.	Ἀθ-ὴρ, ερος, ariſta.	Κόρσ-ης, εος, caput.
Μόσσυν, ος, turris.	Ῥῶ-ξ, γος, rupes.	Ἔρ-ως, ωτος, amor.
Σωλὴν, ος, canalis.	Κνὶ-ψ, πος, culex.	Βραβ-εὺς, έως, arbiter.
Κλὼν, ος, ramus.	Γίγ-ας, αντος, gigas.	Πῦς, ποδος, pes.

Theſe Feminines *are excepted.* ἡ.

Φρ-ὴν, ενὸς, mens.	Τρυγὼν, turtur.	Κάμα-ξ, vitis pedamentum.
Ἀκροχορδ-ὼν, όνος, verruca.	Χελιδὼν, όνος, hirundo.	Κλίμα-ξ, κος, ſcala.
Ἀλκυ-ὼν, όνος, halcyon.	Χθὼν, terra.	Κρὲ-ξ, capillus.
Εἰκὼν, όνος, imago.	Χιὼν, nix.	Κύλι-ξ, calix.
Ἠϊὼν, όνος, littus.	Ἀλ-ων, ωνος, area.	Λάρνα-ξ, capſa.
Ἰλαγὼν, Ilia.	Μυοπάρ-ων, lembus.	Μάσα-ξ, eſca.
Ὀλολυγὼν, ululatus.	Τρήρων, columba.	Πήληξ, galva.
Πλαγσὼν, pupa cerea.	Αἴξ, κος, impetus.	Πλὰξ, tabula.
Πυγὼν, cubitus.	Ἀλώπη-ξ, κος, vulpes.	Σάνδυξ, ceruſſa, uſta.
Σιαγὼν, maxilla.	Αὔλα-ξ, ſulcus.	Σὰρ-ξ, caro.
Σινδὼν, findon.	Βέμβι-ξ, turbo.	Σμώδιξ, vibex.
Σταγὼν, ſtilla.	Γλαὺ-ξ, noctua.	Σπάδιξ, termes.
	Ἕλι-ξ, volumen.	Στάλιξ,

Στάλιξ, paxillus.
Σχίδαξ, aſſula.
Φρί-ξ, fremitus maris.
Χοίνιξ, chœnix.
Χόλιξ, inteſtinum.
Νὺξ, κτος, nox.
Ἄμυ-ξ, χος, vellicatio.
Θρί-ξ, capillus.
Πτύξ, plica.
Στίξ, ordo.
Ὕστριξ, hyſtrix.
Ἄντυ-ξ, γος, ambitus rotæ.
Διώρυ ξ, foſſa.
Δάτα-ξ, ſtrepitus.
Μάστιξ, flagellum.
Πέμπιξ, flatus.
Πνὶξ, ſuffocatio.
Πομφόλυξ, bulla.
Κτέρυξ, ala.

Ῥὰξ, ἐκινος, ſcinus.
Ῥῶξ, fiſſura.
Τρὺξ, muſtum.
Ὑστριχ-ξ, γος, ſcutica.
Φλό-ξ, flamma.
Φώνιξ, avis quædam.
Ἀ-ὴρ, ἐρος, aër.
Γαστὴρ, venter.
Κὴρ, fatum.
Χεὶρ, ος, manus.
Ἑσθ-ὴς, ῆτος, veſtis.
Κλ-εὶς ειδὸς, clavis.
Αἰδ-ὼς, οῦς, pudor.
Φωὶς, ωδος, macula.
Αἰ-ψ, ῖος, petra.
Φλὲ-ψ, vena.
Χέρνιψ, pollubrum.
Καλαύρο-ψ, πος, pedum.
Λαίλαψ, turbo.
Ὄψ, vultus.

Σὴψ, ſerpens.
Ὦψ, vultus.
Κατήλιψ, ſcala.

Neuters excepted, τὸ.

Ἦρ, ος, Ver.
Κῆρ, ος, cor.
Πῦρ, ος, ignis.
Σκ-ὼρ, ατος, ſordes.
Ὑδ-ωρ, ατος, aqua.
Ἕλωρ, ος, præda.
Πέλωρ, ος, monſtrum.
Δέπ-ας, ας, poculum.
Σέλας, lumen.
Φῶς, φωτὸς, lux; *and* οὖς, ὠτὸς, auris.
Στ-αῖς, αιτὸς, farina ſubacta.

Examples of the *fifth* Rule by the Ending. ὴ.

Πειθ-ὼ, οος, ſuadela.
Ἀκτὶν, ος, radius.
Τηκέδων, ονος, tabes.
Ἀηδὼν, ονος, luſcina.

Φόρμι-γξ, γγος, cithara.
Ἰκμ-ὰς, άδος, vapor.
Κακό-της, τητος, malitia.
Μῆν-ις, ιος, εως, ira.

Κώμ-υς, υθος, faſciculus.
Δαὶς, δαίτος, convivium.
Ναὺς, νεὸς, navis.
Ἅλς, ἅλος, mare.

Theſe Maſculines *are excepted*, ὁ.

Δελφὶν, ος, Delphinus.
Ἐρμὶν, ος, fulcrum tori.
Ἰκτὶν, milvus.
Τελχὶν, faſcinator.
Στρόφι γξ, ιγγος, vertebra.
Λῖς, λιτὸς, pannus.
Αἴς, αἴδος, orcus.
Γύνις, ιδος, ſemivir.

Ἔχις, ιος, vipera.
Κὶς, vermis.
Λῖς, leo.
Ὄρχις, teſticulus.
Ὄφις, ſerpens.
Κτεὶς, κτενος, pecten.
Πῆχ-υς, εος, cubitus.
Πελέκυς, ſecuris.
Βότρυς, υος, racemus.

Θρῆνυς, ſcabellum.
Ἰχθὺς, piſcis.
Κάνδυς, veſtis Perſica.
Μῦς, mus.
Νέκυς, cadaver.
Σίκυς, cucumer.
Σκόλλυς, lanugo.
Στάκυς, ſpica.
Φίτυς, pater.

Examples of the *ſixth* Rule by the Ending. τὸ.

Σῆμα, τος, ſignum.
Μέλι, τος, mel.
Πᾶ-υ, εος, grex.

Φρέ-αρ, ατος, puteus.
Ἦτορ ος, cor.
Γῆρας, ατος, ſenectus.

Ἄλγ-ος, εος, dolor.
Βάθ-ος, profunditas.

Excepts. ὁ Ἔλκαρ, αρος, pediculus; *and* Ψὰρ, ſturnus.

Theſe are Doubtful, ὁ vel ἡ.

Ἄβυσσ-ος, υ, Abyſſus.
Ἄκυλος, glans.
Ἄκατος, lembus.
Βάρβιτος, barbitus.
Λάγενος, lagena.
Λίθος, lapis.
Οἶμος, ſemita.
Σπύραθος, caprarum ſtercus.
Στάμνος, urna.

Σχοῖνος, juncus.
Χέρσος, terra inculta.
Δέλτος, libellus.
Κάμινος, fornax.
Ληνὸς, torcular.
Πάπυρος, ὁ, papyrus.
Ῥινὸς, pellis.
Ψίαθος, ſtorea.
Γνώμ-ων, ονος, index.
Κίων, columna.

Αἰὼν, ος, ævum.
Αὐλὼν, fretum.
Κώδων, tintinnabulum.
Ἄμπυ-ξ, κος, caliendrum.
Ὄμφα-ξ, uva acerba.
Φάρυγ-ξ, γος, guttur.
Βὴξ, βηχὸς, tuſis.
Αἰθ-ὴρ, ερος, æther; — cum paucis aliis.

HETEROCLITES.

Singular only.

Ἀὴρ, Aër.
Ἅλς, Mare.
Γῆ, Terra.
Πῦρ, Ignis.
Ἔλαιον, oleum.

Plural only.

Διονύσια, Bacchanalia.
Ἀθηναῖ, Athenæ.
Θηβαῖ, Thebæ.
Ἱεροσόλυμα, ων, Hieroſolyma.
Ἀχαιοὶ, Achivi.
Ἔφοροι, Ephori.
Εὐμενίδες, Furiæ.
Ἐμβάδες, Cothurni.
Ἐπιτίμια, ων, Pœnæ.
Ὀνείρατα, Inſomnia.
Κτέρεα, Exequiæ; & *plura*, &c.

APTOTS.

Βρέτας, ſimulachrum.
Δαλὸς, lampas.
Δέμας, corpus.
Ἔελδωρ, deſiderium.
Ἧδος, voluptas.
Ἦτορ, cor.
Κῶας vel κῶς, vellus.
Λέπας, rupes.
Μῆχος *and* μῆχαρ, artificium.
Νᾶχαρ, torpor.
Σέβας, veneratio.
Σκίναρ, fœtus.
Τέκμαρ *and* τέκμωρ finis.
Ὕπαρ, viſio.
Χρέος, debitum.
Χρεὼν, fatum.
Πέντε, quinque, *and all Numbers to*—
Ἑκατον, centum,—*thus.*

CARDINAL NUMBERS, anſwering to Πόσοι, *Quot?*

Εἷς, μία, ἕν, unus.
Δύο, duo.
Τρεῖς, τρία, tres.
Τέσσαρ-ες, α, quatuor.
Πέντε, quinque.
Ἕξ, ſex.
Ἑπτὰ, ſeptem.
Ὀκτὼ, octo.
Ἐννέα, novem.
Δέκα, decem.
Ἕνδεκα, undecim.
Δώδεκα, duodecim.
Δεκατρεῖς, tredecim.
Δεκατέσσαρες, quatuordecim.
Δεκαπέντε, quindecim.
Ἑκκαίδεκα, ſexdecim.
Ἑπτακαίδεκα, ſeptemdecim.
Ὀκτωκαίδεκα, octodecim.
Ἐννεακαίδεκα, novemdecim.
Εἴκοσι, viginti.
Εἴκοσι, εἷς, &c. viginti unus.
Τριάκοντα, triginta.
Τεσσαράκοντα, quadraginta.
Πεντήκοντα, quinquaginta.
Ἑξήκοντα, ſexaginta.
Ἑβδομήκοντα, ſeptuaginta.
Ὀγδοήκοντα, octoginta.
Ἐννενήκοντα, nonaginta.
Ἑκατὸν, centum.
Διακόσιοι, ducenti.
Τριακόσιοι, trecenti.
Τετρακόσιοι, quadringenti.
Πεντακόσιοι, quingenti.
Ἑξακόσιοι, ſexcenti.
Ἑπτακόσιοι, ſeptingenti.
Ὀκτακόσιοι, octingenti.
Ἐνεακόσιοι, nongenti.
Χίλιοι, mille.
Δισχίλιοι, bis mille.
Μύριοι, decies mille, &c.

ORDINAL NUMBERS, anſwering to Πόσος, *Quotus?*

Πρῶτος, η, ον, primus.
Δεύτερος, ſecundus.
Τρίτος, tertius.
Τέταρτος, quartus.
Πέμπτος, quintus.
Ἕκτος, ſextus.
Ἕβδομος, ſeptimus.
Ὄγδοος, octavus.
Ἔνατος, nonus.
Δέκατος, decimus.
Ἑνδέκατος, undecimus.
Δωδέκατος, duodecimus.
Τρισκαιδέκατος, decimus tertius.
Τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος, decimus quartus.
Πεντεκαιδέκατος, decimus quintus.
Ἑκκαιδέκατος, decimus ſextus
Ἑπτακαιδέκατος, decimus ſeptimus.
Ὀκτωκαιδέκατος, decimus octavus.
Ἐνεακαιδέκατος, decimus nonus.
Εἰκοστὸς, vigeſimus.
Εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος, vigeſimus primus.
Διακοστὸς, vigeſimus ſecundus.
Τριακοστὸς, triceſimus.
Τεσσαρακοστὸς, quadrageſimus.
Πεντηκοστὸς, quinquageſimus.
Ἑξηκοστὸς, ſexageſimus.
Ἑβδομηκοστὸς, ſeptuageſimus.
Ὀγδοηκοστὸς, octogeſimus.
Ἐνενηκοστὸς, nonageſimus.
Ἑκατοστὸς, centeſimus.
Διακοσιοστὸς, ducenteſimus.
Τριακοσιοστὸς, trecenteſimus.
Χιλιοστὸς, milleſimus.
Δισχιλιοστὸς, bis milleſimus.
Μυριοστὸς, decies milleſimus.

Obs.

Obs. I. To Numerals belong, ἡ Μονὰς *unitas*, δυὰς *duitas*, τριὰς *trinitas*, τετρὰς *quaternitas*, πεμπτὰς *quinarius*, ἑκτὰς, ἑπτὰς, ὀγδοὰς, ἐννεὰς, δεκὰς; ἑκατοντὰς *centuria*, χιλιὰς *millenarius*, μυριὰς *decies millenarius*, &c. 2. Multiplicants, Ἁπλοῦς *simplex*, διπλοῦς *duplex*, τριπλοῦς, τετραπλοῦς, πενταπλοῦς, &c. Add to these διμερὴς *bipartitus*, τριμερὴς, τετραμερὴς, πενταμερὴς, &c. And διπλάσιος *duplus*, τριπλάσιος *triplus*, &c. Temporals, Διετὴς *biennis*, τριετὴς *triennis*, &c. Add to these ἐνάετος *anniculus*, δίετος *bimus*, τρίετος *trimus*, &c. And δίμηνος *bimestris*, τρίμηνος *trimestris*, &c. And τριταῖος *tertianus*, τεταρταῖος *quartanus*, &c.

II. *Distributives* are render'd by ἀνὰ and the Accusative of *Cardinals*, thus; *Sex Hydriæ capientes* singulæ *Amphoras* binas *aut* ternas, ἓξ ὑδρίαι χωροῦσαι ἀνὰ μετρητὰς δύο ἢ τρεῖς, Joh. ii. 6.

III. *Numeral Adverbs* are, ἅπαξ *semel*, δὶς *bis*, τρὶς *ter*, τετράκις, πεντάκις, ἑξάκις, ἑπτάκις, ὀγδοάκις, ἐννεάκις, δεκάκις *decies*, ἑκατοντάκις *centies*, χιλιάκις *millies*, &c.

MONOPTOTS.

Δῶς, donum.
Κατακλῶθες, fata.
ὦ Ἄτ-αν, amice, &c.

DIPTOTS.

Ἄμφω, ἀμφοῖν, ambo.
Φθεῖ-ες, ας, placentæ, as, &c.

TRIPTOTS.

Μάρτ-υς, υν, υσι, testis.
Ἰησ-οῦς, οῦ, οῦν, Jesus
Ἀλλήλ-ων, οις, ας, alius alium, &c.

VARIANTS.

Δεσμὸς, ῶ, vinculum.
Δίφρος, currus.
Κύκλος, circulus.
Λύχνος, lucerna.
Σταθμὸς, statio.

VARIANTS.

Σῖτος, ου, citus.
Τράχηλος, collum.
Δάκτυλος, dactylus.
Μηρὸς, femur.
Κέλευθος, via.
Τάρταρος, infernum.
Ζυγὸς, jugum.
Νωτὸς, dorsum.
Ἄλει αρ, ατος, farina.
Ἄλειφαρ, unguentum.
Δέλεαρ *and* ἔδαρ, esca.
Ἦμαρ, dies.
Ἧπαρ, jecur.
Κάρηαρ, caput.
Κτέαρ, possessio.
Ὄνειαρ, utilitas.
Οὖθαρ, uber.
Πεῖραρ, finis.
Στέαρ, adeps.
Φρέαρ, puteus.
Γάλα, ακτος, lac.
Ὄναρ, somnium.
Οὖς, auris.
Σκῶρ, stercus.
Ὕδωρ, aqua.
Γυνὴ, mulier.
Ζεὺς, Jupiter.
Γόνυ, genu.
Δόρυ, hasta.
Ναῦς, navis.

REDUNDANTS.

Κλήτ-ηρ, ωρ, vocator.
Πλαστ-ὴρ, ῆρος, fictor.
Ὑι-ὸς, ὑος, ἷος, filius.
Ἄχν-η, ης, gluma.
Ἀσβόλ-η, ης, fuligo.
Σπάν-ις, ιος, raritas.
Ἀηδ-ὼν, ωνος, luscini.
Δένδρ-ον, ου, lignum.
Ἔλαθ-ον, ου, palma.
Ὑδ-ωρ, ατος, aqua.
Στρατ-ὸς, οῦ, exercitus.
Βάθμ-ος, ους, gradus.
Αὐχμ-ὸς, οῦ, siccitas.
Ἀϋτμ-ὴν, ῆνος, halitus.
Δελφ-ὶς, ῖνος, Delphinus.
Ἀκτ-ὶς, ῖνος, radius.
Θὶς, θῖνος, agger.
Θύμ-ος, ου, Thymus.
Ἀσπασμ-ὸς, οῦ, salutatio.
Σκότ-ος, ὁ *and* τὸ, tenebræ.
Ἡνία, ων, habena.
Χάρμ-α, ατος, gaudium.
Αἰδὼς, οῦς, pudor.
Σίμβλ-ος, ου, ον, alveare.
Χειμ-ὼν, ῶνος, ὁ, hyems.
Μάκ-αρ, αρος, άριος, fœlix.
Νοῦς, mens.
Χρῶς, cutis.
Μίνως, Minos.
Γέλως, risus.
Τίγρις, Tigris.
Θέμις, Themis.
Δάρης, Dares.
Κόμης, Præfectus.
Θάλης, Thales.
Μύκης, fungus, &c.

DENOMINATIVES, *Feminines*, *Patronymics*, &c.

DENOMINATIVES.

Φίλ-ος, amicus.
Φίλων, Philo.
Φιλότης, Φιλία, Φιλοσύνη, } amicitia.
Φίλιον, amicum.
Γέρων, senex.
Γερουσία, senectus.
Ἀληθὴς, verus.
Ἀλήθεια, veritas.
Οὐραν-ὸς, cœlum.
Οὐράν-ιος, cœlestis.
Δρόμ-ος, cursus.
Δρομαῖος, velox cursu.
Ἄλγος, dolor.
Ἀργαλέος, tristis.
Οἶκος, domus.
Οἰκέτης, verna, &c.

Feminines.

FEMININES.

Προφήτης, Propheta, M.
Προφῆτις, Propheta, F.
Ποιήτης, Poeta.
Ποιήτρια, Poetria.
Αὐλητὴς, Tibicen.
Αὐλητρὶς, Tibicina.
Θεὸς, ὰ, Deus, Dea.
Δοῦλ-ος, η, ſervus, ſerva.
Ἰατρ-ὸς, ίνη, Medicus, Medica.
Λύκος, lupus.
Λύκαινα, lupa.
Λέων, leo.
Λέαινα, leæna.
Ἄναξ, Rex.
Ἄνασσα, Regina.
Ἱερεὺς, Sacerdos, Maſc.
Ἱέρεια, Sacerdos, &c.

PATRONYMICS.

Αἰνείας, Æneas.
Αἰνειάδης, filius Æneæ.
Ἱππότης, Hippotes.
Ἱππολάδης, filius Hippotæ.
Ἥλιος, Sol.
Ἡλιάδης, filius Solis.
Αἰακὸς, Æacus.
Αἰακίδης, filius Æaci.
Νέςωρ, Neſtor.
Νεςορίδης, filius Neſtoris.
Ἀγχίσης, Anchiſes.
Ἀγχισιάδης, filius Anchiſæ.
Ἄτλας, Atlas.
Ἀτλαντιάδης, filius Atlantis.
Πηλεὺς, Peleus.
Πηλείδης, filius Pelei.
Ἥλιας, filia Solis.
Καδμ-ὶς or νὶς, filia Cadmii.
Βρισηὶς, Briſeis.
Χρυσηὶς, Chryſeis.
Ἄδραςος, Adraſtus.
Ἀδραςίνη, filia Adraſti.
Νηρεὺς, Nereus.
Νηρίνη, filia Nerei.
Ἀκρίσιος, Acriſius.
Ἀκρισιώτη, filia Acriſii.
Ἠετίων, Eetion.
Ἠετιώνη, filia Eetionis.
Κρόνος, Saturnus.
Κρονίων, filius Saturni.
Κρέων, Creon.
Κρέωνδας, filius Creonis.

GENTILES.

Σπαρτιάτης, Spartanus.
Ἀθηναῖος, Athenienſis.
Βαβυλώνιος, Babylonicus.
Ῥηγῖνος, Rheginus.
Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, Alexandrinus.
Κρῆσσα, Cretenſis fœmina.
Κίλισσα, Cilicienſis fœm.
Ἀθαναῖα, Athenienſis f.

POSSESSIVES.

Ἑκτόρεος, Hectoreus.
Πατρώϊος, Paternus.
Ἀχίλλειος, Achilleus.
Μυσικὸς, Muſicus.
Ἀνθρώπινος, Humanus.
Λιθώδης, Lapideus.

AMPLICATIVES.

Ἀρνείος, Agnus adultior.
Παιδνὸς, Puer adultus.
Πωγωνίας, barbatus.
Στομίας, magnum habens os.
Γνάθων, Gnatho paraſitus.
Πλάτων, Plato à latis humeris.
Πλούτων, Pluto Deus opum.
Χείλων, labro.

DIMINUTIVES.

Μωρίων, ſtultulus.
Λίθαξ, lapillus.
Ἀνθρωπίσκος, homunculus.
Ναυτίλος, nautilus.
Διονῦς, Dionyſulus.
Ἀρπεδὼν, funiculus.
Κρηνὶς, fonticulus.
Παιδίσκη, puella.
Πολίχνη, oppidulum.
Γνωμίδιον, ſententiola.

VERBALS.

Νίκη, victoria.
Βασιλεία, regnum.
Δύναμις, potentia.
Εἶδος, ſpecies.
Φυγὴ, fuga.
Πάθος, paſſio.
Τροφὴ, nutrimentum.
Λόγος, verbum.
Λόγιον, oraculum.
Τοκεὺς, parens.
Γράμμα, litera.
Ψαλμὸς, cantus.
Κρίσις, judicium.
Δοκιμασία, probatio.
Ποιητὴς, Poeta.
Χριςὸς, *Chriſtus*, unctus.
Χαρακτὴρ, character.
Ῥήτωρ, Rhetor.
Κιθαριςὺς, ars citharæ.
Ὀρχήςρα, Orcheſtra.
Ὀρχήςρια, Saltatrix.
Κοιμητήριον, cœmeterium.
Δίδακτρον, Minerva.
Λεκτέος, &c. dicendus.

COMPOUNDS.

Ναυμαχία, navalis pugna.
Θεοσεχθρία, odium in Deum.
Θεόφιλος, Deo amicus.
Νεώσοικος, navale.
Ληςοκτόνος, latronum interfector.
Νουνεχὸς, ſapiens.
Χειρίσοφος, manu prudens.
Ὀρεσίτροφος, monte nutritus.
Λειποτάκτης, deſertor ordinis.
Φερένικος, victor.
Οἰκότριβ, verna.
Ὀκτώπους, octo-pedum.
Ἑκατόνταρχος, centurio.
Τριακονταέτης, triginta annorum, &c.

ADJECTIVES *of three Endings.*

Τύπτων, verberans.
Τύψας, verberatus.
Τυφθεὶς, verberatus.
Τέτυφὼς, verberatus.
Καλὸς, pulcher.
Ὀζυς, celer.
Ἀνθηρὸς, floridus.
Ἅγιος, ſanctus.
Χρύσεος, aureus.
Ὄγδοος, octavus.
Ἁπλόος, ἁπλῆς, ſimplex.
Μέλας, niger.
Τάλας, miſer.
Πᾶς, omnis.
Χαρίεις, gratioſus.
Μελιτ-όεις, ῆς, melleus.
Τιμ-ήεις, ῆς, honoratus.
Πολὺς, multus.
Μέγας, magnus, &c.

Adjectives *of two Endings.*

Ἄρρην, maſculus.
Εὐδαίμων, fælix.
Μεγαλήτωρ, magnanimus.
Ἀείναος, perpetuò fluens.
Ἀληθὴς, verus.
Εὔχαρις, gratioſus.
Ἔνδοξος, illuſtris.
Δίπους, bipes.
Ἄδακρυς, ſine lacrymis.
Εὔγεως, fertilis.
Ἀθάναλος, immortalis.
Αἰώνιος, æternus.
Τέρην, tener.
Θήλυς, fœmineus.

Adjectives *of one Ending.*

Ἅρπαξ, rapax.
Τριγλώχιν, tricuſpis.
Πολυδείρας, cacuminoſus.
Τρίσμακαρ, ter-fælix.
Μάκαρς, fælix.
Αἴθοψ, ſubfuſcus.

Adjectives conſidered in COMPARISON.

Ἔνδοξος, illuſtris.
Ἱκανος, idoneus.
Χαρίεις, gratioſus.
Γαςρὶς, guloſus.
Μάκαρ, fælix.
Ἁπλῆς, ſimplex.
Εὐσεβὴς, pius.
Εὐρὺς, latus.
Μέλας, niger.
Βλὰξ, iners.
Τέρην, tener.
Πρόφρων, prudens.
Αἰσχρὸς, turpis.
Ἐχθρὸς, inimicus.
Καλὸς, bonus.
Οἰκτρὸς, miſerabilis.
Ῥάδιος, facilis.
Φίλος, amicus.
Ἀγαθὸς, bonus.
Κακὸς, malus.
Μέγας, magnus.
Μικρὸς, parvus.
Πολὺς, multus.
Γέραιος, ſenex.
Παλαιὸς, antiquus.
Σχολαῖος, otioſus.
Θέρειος, æſtivus.
Δεξιὸς, dexter.
Ἴδιος, proprius.
Ἥσυχος, tranquillus.
Ἶσος, æqualis.
Μέσος, medius.
Πλησίος, propinquus.
Ὄψιος, ſerus.
Πέπων, maturus.
Αἰδοῖος, venerabilis.
Γενναῖος, generoſus.
Σπουδαῖος, ſtudioſus.
Ὡραῖος, ſpecioſus.
Ἄμορφος, deformis.
Ἄκρατος, incontinens.
Ἄφρονος, invidiâ carens.
Ἀνιηρὸς, triſtis.
Λάλος, loquax.
Ὀλίγος, parvus.
Ψεύδης, mendax.
Βαθὺς, profundus.
Βραχὺς, brevis.
Ταχὺς, celer.
Μακρὸς, longus.
Κερδίων, lucroſior.
Ὑψίτερος, altior.
Κυδίων, glorioſior.
Ῥιγίων, horridior.
Βασιλεύτερος, regalior.
Κόντερος, impudentior.
Δεύτερος, poſterior.
Ἐῤῥάμενος, robuſtior.
Ἀνώτερος, ſuperior.
Κατώτερος, inferior.
Ἐσώτερος, interior.
Ἐξώτερος, exterior.
Ἐγγύτερος, propior.
Προσώτερος, anterior.
Ὀπίσερος, poſterior.
Πρωΐαίτερος, maturior.
Περαίτερος, ulterior.
Πρότερος, prior.
Ὕςερος, poſterior.
Ὑπέρτερος, ſuperior.
Ἀνθρώπινος, humanus.
Αὐτὸς, ipſe.
Κλεπτὴς, furax.
Θεώτερος, divinior.
Ἀφάρτερος, celerior.
Ἀμιλλότερος, pugnacior.
Ἔσχατος, ultimus.
Πύματος, extremus.
Μυχαίταλος, intimus.
Ὕψιςος, altiſſimus, &c.

PRONOUNS were interpreted, when treated of in the *Grammar.*

VERBS of the *Firſt* Conjugation.

Τέρπω, delecto.
Λείβω, ſacrifico.
Γράφω, ſcribo.
Τύπτω, verbero.
Πλέκω, plico.
Λέγω, dico.
Βρέχω, rigo.
Ὀρύσσω, fodio.
Ἀνύω, perficio.
Σπεύδω, feſtino.
Πείθω, perſuadeo.
Φράζω, dico.

Τίω, honoro.
Ψάλλω, cano.
Νέμω, distribuo.
Φαίνω, ostendo.
Σπείρω, sero.
Τέμνω, seco.

Verbs mention'd in treating of the *Characteristic*.

Ἀγάσσω, venor.
Αἰάζω, ejulo.
Ἁρπάζω, rapio.
Κλάζω, clango.
Τρέχω, curro.
Τρέφω, nutrio. Ἔχω, habeo.
Τώφω, fumum excito.
Κλίνω, inclino.
Καλέω, voco.

Verbs mention'd in treating of the *Augmentum*.

Ἀκύω, audio.
Ἐλεύθω, venio.
Ὀρύττω, fodio.
Αἴρω, tollo.
Αὐξάνω, augeo.
Οἰκίζω, ædifico.
Ἥκω, sano.
Ῥίπτω, projicio.
Ἔχω, habeo.
Ἐάω, sino.
Ἐθίζω, soleo.
Ἔθω, soleo.
Ἔω, mitto.
Ἕλκω, traho.
Ἕπομαι, sequor.
Ἐργάζομαι, operor.
Ἐρέω, dico.
Ἑστήκω, sto.
Ἕω, induo.
Ἑστιάω, convivio accipio.
Αἰρέω, capio.
Ἔπω, dico.
Ἑορτάζω, ferior.
Ἄω, spiro.
Ἀΐω, audio.
Ἀηθίσσω, insuetus sum.
Ἀηδίζομαι, tædio afficior.
Οἰακίζω, guberno.
Οἰνίζω, vinum redoleo.
Οἰωνοσκοπέω, auguror.
Οἰστρέω, œstro concitor.
Οἰόομαι, solus ago.
Οἰκουρέω, domum custodio.
Οἰμάω, impetu ruo.
Οἰδάνω, tumeo.
Οἰμώζω, ploro.
Οἰνόω, in vinum verto.
Οἰνοχοέω, vinum infundo.
Φιλοσοφέω, philosophor.
Αὐτομολέω, sponte venio.
Δυσοχέω, infelix sum.
Εὐορκέω, sanctè juro.
Εὕδω & καθεύδω, dormio.
Ἀφρονέω, desipio.
Προσβάλλω, adjicio.
Ἀμφισβητέω, dubito.
Ἀπολαύω, fruor.
Ἀνορθόω, corrigo.
Ἀνέχομαι, tolero.
Διαιτέω, judico.
Ἐκδιαίλάω, luxuriosè vivo.
Ἐνοχλέω, turbo.
Παροινέω, debacchor.
Μελοποιέω, carmina modulor.
Ἐγγυάω, spondeo.
Ἀντιβολέω, occurro.
Ἐμπολάω, lucror.
Ὀνοματοποιέω, nomen fingo.

Verbs mention'd in treating of the *Penultima*.

Δέρω, excorio.
Δήω, accipio.
Τρώγω, comedo.
Καίω, uro.
Παύω, sedo.
Βλέπω, aspicio.
Λέγω, dico.
Φλέγω, incendo.
Ἐνέγκω, fero.
Λείπω, linquo.
Φεύγω, fugio.
Ἀκύω, audio.
Σπείρω, sero.
Οφείλω, debeo.
Τύπτω, verbero.
Κάμνω, laboro.
Τίκτω, pario.
Τάσσω, ordino.
Φράζω, dico.
Ἄδω, cano.
Εὑρέω, invenio.
Μάρπτω, prehendo.
Τέρπω, delecto.
Φέρθω, vasto.
Δέρκω, video.
Δυπέω, sono.
Βλάπτω, noceo.
Καλύπτω, tego.
Κρύπτω, abscondo.
Βάπτω, tingo.
Σκάπτω, fodio.
Ῥάπτω, suo.
Θάπτω, sepelio.
Τέμνω, seco.
Πλήσσω, percutio.
Σμύχω, uro.
Ψύχω, refrigero.
Δήγω, desino.
Φυλάσσω, custodio.
Φροντίζω, curo.
Φαίνω, luceo.
Θάλλω, germino.
Κλάζω, frango.
Τρέπω, verto.
Πείθω, persuadeo.
Ὀφείλω, debeo.
Γράφω, scribo.
Ῥήσσω, frango.
Ἔθω, consuesco.
Ψάλλω, cano.

Compounds of Εἰμὶ *Sum*.

Ἄπειμι, absum.
Ἔνειμι, insum.
Ἔπειμι, supersum.
Μέτειμι, intersum.
Σύνειμι, sum cum aliis.
Πρόσειμι, adsum.
Ὑπειμι, subsum.
Πάρειμι, adsum.

CONTRACTED or *Circumflex'd* Verbs.

Τιμάω, honoro.
Φιλέω, amo.
Χρυσόω, deauro.
Ἐάω, permitto.
Κοπιάω, laboro.
Γελάω, rideo.
Ἐράω, amo.
Δικάω, judico.
Διφάω, quæro.
Δράω, facio.
Θλάω, tundo.
Κλάω, frango.

Μάω & μιμάω, percupio.
Νάω, fluo.
Πάω, poſſideo.
Σπάω, vello.
Ταλάω, ſuffero.
Φθάω, pervenio.
Φλάω, tundo.
Πετ-άω, ἀννύω, expando.
Δράω, διδράσκω, fugio.
Ἁλοάω, trituro.
Ἀγιάω, contriſtor.
Ἁφάω, contrecto.
Ἱλάω, propitius ſum.
Κνάω, ſcalpo.
Κρεμάω, ſuſpendo.
Μηκάω, mugio.
Πελάω, propinquo.
Πειλάω, eſurio.
Πειράω, tento.
Περάω, tranſeo.
Ἀράομαι, imprecor.
Μοιράομαι, fortior.
Αἰδέω, pudefacio.
Αἰσχέω, dedecoro.
Ἀλέω, molo.
Ἀρκέω, ſufficio.
Ἐμέω, vomo.
Ἕω, induo.
Ζέω, ferveo.
Κέω, cubo.
Νεικέω, rixor.
Ξέω, rado.
Ὀλέω, perdo.
Τελέω, perficio.
Τρέω, tremo.
Ἀμφι-έω, εννύω, induo.
Ἀρ-έω, έσκω, placeo.
Αἰνέω, laudo.
Βλέω, pedo.
Κηδέω, curam gero.
Κορέω, ſatio.
Κοτέω, iraſcor.
Ποθέω, deſidero.
Στερέω, privo.
Φορέω, geſto.
Αἰδέομαι, veneror.
Ἀκέομαι, ſano.
Ἀχθέομαι, gravor.
Μαχέομαι, pugno.
Γαμέω, uxorem do, duco.
Πονέω, laboro.
Δέω, ligo. Καλέω, voco.
Θέω, curro.
Νέω, nato.
Πνέω, ſpiro.
Πλέω, navigo.
Ῥέω, fluo.
Χέω, fundo.
Ἀρόω, aro.
Ἐννόω, quatio.
Ὀμόω, juro.
Ὀνόω, vitupero.
Βόω, paſco.

VERBS of the *ſecond* Conjugation, *viz.* in μι.

Ἵστημι, ſtatuo.
Τίθημι, pono.
Δίδωμι, do.
Ἵημι, mitto.
Πίμπλημι, impleo.
Πίμπρημι, uro.
Φημὶ, dico.
Σβέννυμι, extinguo.
Ἅλλομαι, capio.
Τέθνημι, morior.
Ἀκάχημαι contriſtor.
Ἀλαλύκτημαι, inſanio.
Δίζημαι, quæror.
Κάλημαι, vocor.
Ὄνημαι, fruor.
Ὄψομαι, videor.
Ὄνημαι, juvor.
Ἀλάλημαι, vagor.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

HETEROCLITES *in Conjugation.*

Δείκνυμι, oſtendo.
Ζεύγνυμι, jungo.
Κεράννυμι, miſceo.
Δῦμι, ſubeo.
Κλῦμι, audio.
Φῦμι, naſcor.
Γηράσκω, ſeneſco.
Ἀρέσκω, placeo.
Βόσκω, paſco.
Μεθύσκω, inebrio.
Διδράσκω, effugio.
Θνήσκω, morior.
Ἀλδήσκω, augeo.
Βρώσκω, comedo.
Εὑρίσκω, invenio.
Γαμίσκω, nuptum do.
Στερίσκω, privo.
Ἁλίσκω, capio.
Γινώσκω, cognoſco.
Πιπράσκω, venundo.
Τρώσκω, vulnero.
Ἀλύσκω, anxius ſum.
Ἱλάσκομαι, placeo.
&c.

DEFECTIVES.

Ἄγαμαι, miror.
Ἄγνυμι, frango.
Αἰσθάνομαι, ſentio.
Ἀλέξω, arceo.
Ἁλίσκομαι, capior.
Ἁμαρτάνω, pecco.
Ἀπεχθάνομαι, odio ſum.
Ἄχθομαι, ægrè fero.
Αὐξάνω, augeo.
Βαίνω, eo.
Βλαστάω, germino.
Βέλομαι, volo.
Γίνομαι, fio.
Γινώσκω, noſco.
Δαίω, ſcio.
Δάκνω, mordeo.
Δέομαι, egeo.
Διδάσκω, doceo.
Δοκέω, exiſtimo.
Δύναμαι, poſſum.
Εἶπα, dixi
Ἐλαύνω, abigo.
Ἔυχομαι, venio.
Ἔρομαι, rogo.
Ζωννύω υμι, cingo.
ε-Θέλω, volo.
Πίνω, bibo.
Πυθάνομαι, ſciſcitor.
Ἱκνέομαι, pervenio.
Λανθάνω, lateo.
Μανθάνω, diſco.
Μάχομαι, pugno.
Μιμνήσκω, recordor.
Μίσγ-ύω, miſceo.
Οἴχομαι, abeo.
Οἶμαι, puto.
Ὀμνύω, υμι, juro.
Ὀλλύω, υμι, perdo.
Πήγνυμι, υμι, figo.
Ῥώννυμι, υμι, ſtabilio.

Ῥωννύω, υμι, valeo.
Σπένδω, libo.
Στρωννύω, υμι, ſterno.
Τανύω, extendo.
Φθάνω, prævenio.
&c.

ANOMALIA.

Ἀνοίγω, aperio.
Βάλλω, jacio.
Γαμέω, duco uxorem.
Εἶδω, ſcio.
Ἔχω, habeo.
Θάπτω, ſepelio.
Θνήσκω, morior.
Κάμνω, laboro.
Λαγχάνω, ſortior.
Λαμβάνω, accipio.
Ὁράω, video.
Πάσκω, patior.
Ἄγω, ago.
Ἄδω, cano.
Ἅδω, placeo.
Αἱρέω, capio.
Ἀκούω, audio.
Ἀνώγω, jubeo.
Βιόω, vivo.
Βρώσκω, comedo.
Δείδω, metuo.
Ἐάω, ſino.
Ἐγείρω, excito.
Ἐγρηγορέω, vigilo.
Ἔδω, edo.
Εἴδω, ſcio.
Εἴκω, ſimilis ſum.
Εἶμι, eo.
Εἷμαι, indutus ſum.
Εἶρω *and* ἐξέω, dico.
Ἕννυμι, induo.
Ζάω, vivo.
Ζέννυμι, ferveſacio.
Ἥκω, pertineo.
Ἧμαι, ſedeo.
Ἵημι, vado.
Ἵημι, mitto.
Ἵημι, deſidero.
Ἵπτημι, volo.
Ἴσημι, ſcio.
Καίω, uro.
Κεῖμαι, jacio.
Κέλομαι, hortor.
Κλάζω, clamo.
Κράζω, clamo.
Κτείνω, occido.
Μαρτύρομαι, teſtor.
Μέλλω, futurus ſum.
Ναίω, habito.
Νεύω, nuo.
Οἰκτείρω, miſereor.
Ὄνημι *and* ὀνίνημι, juvo.
Ὀφείλω, debeo.
Πέσσω, πέπτω, coquo.
Πίπτω, cado.
Πλήσσω, percutio.
Ῥέζω, facio.
Ῥήγνυμι, frango.
Σβέννυμι, extinguo.
Τέμνω, ſcindo.
Τίκτω, pario.
Τρέχω, curro.
Τρώγω, comedo.
Τυγχάνω, ſum.
Ὑπισχνέομαι, promitto.
Φέρω, fero.
Χαίρω, gaudeo.
Χαίνω, dehiſco.
Ὠθέω *and* ὤθω, pello.

REDUNDANTS.

Κραυγ-άζω, άνω, clamo.
Κον-ίω, ίζω, pulvere impleo.
Κύ-ω, ζω, rodo.
φθί-ω, νω, corrumpo.
Ἀρτ-ύω, νω, apparo.
Ξυρ-άω, έω, rado.
Κνισσ-άω, όω, nidore inficio.
Πιλ-έω, όω, conſtipo.
Κεντάω, έω, όω, ſtimulo.
Πειρ-άζω, άω, tento.
Πολεμ-ίζω, έω, bellum gero.
Πικρ-αίνω, όω, amarum reddo.
Βαρ-ύνω, έω, gravo.
Πιμπλ-άνω, ημι, impleo.
Κιν-έω, υμι, moveo.
Γράφω, ſcribo.
Κλαίω, fleo.
Παίω, ferio.
Τύπτω, verbero.

COMPOUNDED Verbs.

Ἀποτείνω, extendo.
Ἀμορρίπτω, abjicio.
Ὑπακούω, obedio.
Προακούω, ante-audio.
Περιέχω, complector.
Ἀμφιέννυμι, circumveſtio.
Ἀμφιζάνω, circumſedeo.
Ἀμφαιρῶμαι, aufero.
Ἐμβάλλω, injicio.
Ἐγκαλύπτω, tego.
Ἐλλάμπω, intus illumino.
Συσσύρω, undequaque traho.
Συῤῥάπτω, conſuo.
Συγκέλλω, contraho.
Συζητέω, confero.
Ἀντανύω, in altum traho.
Ἀντιβάλλω, contrajicio, confero.
Ἀποβάλλω, abjicio.
Ἀναβάλλω, retrojicio.
Διαβάλλω, trajicio.
Καταβάλλω, dejicio.
Προσβάλλω, adjicio.
Παραβάλλω, objicio.
Προβάλλω, projicio.
Ὑποβάλλω, ſubjicio.
Ἐμβάλλω, Ἐπιβάλλω, Εἰσβάλλω, injicio.
Ἐκβάλλω, ejicio.
Ἀμφιβάλλω, Περιβάλλω, circumjicio.
Συμβάλλω, conjicio.
Ὑπερβάλλω, ſuperjicio.
Μεταβάλλω, tranſmuto.
Λαμβάνω, capio.
Καταλαμβάνω, comprehendo.
Προκαταλαμβάνω, præoccupo.
Ἀντιπροκαταλαμβάνω, contra-præoccupo tenaciter.

IMPERSONAL Verbs.

Συμβαίνει, contingit.
Ἀρέσκει, placet.
Ἀπαρέσκει, diſplicet.
Συναρέσκει, complacet.
Ἀποδεῖ, deficit, deeſt, vel opus eſt,
Ἐνδεῖ,

Ἐνδεῖ, } deficit, deeſt,
Καλαδεῖ, } *vel* opus
Προσδεῖ, } eſt.
Δοκεῖ, videtur.
Μεταδοκεῖ, contrà videtur.
Συνδοκεῖ, ſimul videtur.
Ἐγχωρεῖ, licet, locus eſt.
Εἵμαρται, in fatis eſt.
Ἔοικε, par eſt.
Ἐπέοικε, } videtur, *vel*
Προσέοικε, } par eſt.
Ἀπέοικε, non par eſt.
Μέλει, curæ eſt.
Μεταμέλει, pœnitet.
Πρέπει, decet.
Ὑπάρχει, licet, *or* neceſsè eſt.
Ὕει, pluit.
Ἐφύσει, impluit.
Φιλεῖ, ſolet.
Χρὴ, oportet.
Ἀπόχρη, ſufficit.
Βροντᾷ, tonat.
Ἀστράπτει, fulgurat.
Νίφει, ningit.

PARTICIPLES, ADVERBS, and CONJUNCTIONS were interpreted, when treated of in the *Grammar*.

PREPOSITIONS.

Theſe have a GENITIVE.

Ἀντὶ, pro, *contra*, *propter*.
Ἀπὸ, à, ab, *ex*, *de*.
Ἐκ, ἐχ, *or* ἐξ, è, ex.
Πρὸ, præ, ante, *pro*.

Theſe have a DATIVE.

Ἐν, in, inter, *apud*, *prope*, *per*.
Σὺν, cum, *præter*, *poſt*.

This has an ACCUSATIVE.

Εἰς, ad, in, *erga*, *verſùs*, *ſuper*, *intra*, *circa*.

Theſe have GEN. DAT. and ACC.

Παρὰ, à, apud, contra, *propè*, *trans*.
Ἐπὶ, ſuper, in, ad, *propter*, *contra*.
Ὑπὲρ, ſuper, pro, *ſupra*, *præter*.
Ἀμφὶ, de, circum, pro.
Ἀνὰ, per, cum, *circiter*, *circum*.
Κατὰ, contra, ſecundùm, *adverſùs*, &c.
Περὶ, de, circum, *propter*.
Μετὰ, cum, poſt, *in*.
Πρὸς, ad, apud, penès, à.
Ὑπὸ, ſub, ſubter, *ab*, *ad*, &c.

This hath a GENITIVE and ACCUSATIVE.

Διὰ, per, propter, *ob*.

AN APPENDIX, OR TREATISE of the DIALECTS in the *Greek Tongue.*

Dialectos *piaculum eſſet prætermittere, quando ſine illis nec* Poetas, *nec* Hiſtoriarum, *nec* Artium & Sapientiæ Principes *intelligas.*
VERWEY.

BY DIALECTS are here meant, *The Various Forms of Pronunciation peculiar to ſeveral Sorts of People ſpeaking one and the ſame Language.* For as in *Great-Britain* the Inhabitants of the Eaſtern, Weſtern, Northern, and Southern Parts, tho' they all talk *Engliſh*, yet differ from each other in pronouncing it: So in ancient *Greece*, which comprehended Part of *Europe*, Part of *Aſia*, and ſeveral Iſlands in the *Mediterranean*, the Inhabitants of thoſe ſeveral Parts, tho' they all ſpoke *Greek*, yet had they divers *Dialects* or Forms of Pronunciation differing from each other; the Chief of which, beſides the *Common Language*, were *Four*, each having been made uſe of by Authors of Note, *viz.* The

ATTIC, IONIC, DORIC, and ÆOLIC.

Some add the *Beotic*, but that has but few Peculiarities. The *Poetic* Dialect is a Mixture of all. And the inſpired Penmen,

Penmen, tho' in general they wrote the *New Teſtament* in the Common Language, yet frequently make uſe of moſt of the *Dialects* beſides *Hebraiſms* and *Latiniſms*.

Strabo writes, that properly there are but two Principal Dialects, the *Ionic* and *Doric*. For the *Æolic* in many Reſpects agrees with the *Doric*, and ſo doth the *Ionic* with the *Attic*; the *Ionians* having formerly been a Colony ſent from *Attica* into *Aſia*.

§. 1. *Of the* ATTIC DIALECT.

THE ATTIC DIALECT was reckon'd the Politeſt, as being peculiar to the Inhabitants of *Athens* and their Neighbours, and made uſe of by *Iſocrates*, *Xenophon*, *Plato*, *Æſchines*, *Thucydides*, *Demoſthenes*, *Lucian*, and moſt other Orators and Hiſtorians; among the more Modern, by *Philoſtratus*, St. *Baſil*, and moſt of the *Fathers*; and of the *Poets*, by *Euripides*, *Ariſtophanes*, and others. Hence the more *Atticiſms* an Author makes uſe of, the more elegant is his Language reckon'd. The chief Properties of which *Dialect* are as follow——

I. The *Attics* love Contractions. Either in the ſame Word; as, Τείχως, φιλῶ, ἠρώνη, πλέων, for τείχεος, φιλέω, ἠρωίνη, πλείων; and Μείζως from the *Ionic* μείζοες, μείζοας, from the *Common* μείζονες, μείζονας. *See the Declenſion of Comparatives in* ων. Or in different Words, by *Craſis* or *Apoſtrophe*; as, ἐμοὶ δόκει for ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, *mihi videbatur*; τώλλεος for τῦ ἄλλεος, *doloris*; τὰ 'μὰ for τὰ ἐμὰ, *mea*; πῦ 'ςι for πῦ ἐςι, *ubi eſt*; τῇ 'γορᾷ for τῇ ἀγορᾷ, *foro*; ὦ 'ναξ for ὦ ἄναξ, *O Rex*; τὔμπαλιν for τὸ ἔμπαλιν, *contra*. See §. 4. *Orthography*.

II. They likewiſe change σ into ξ, ϱ or τ; as, ξυνετὸς, θαῤῥεῖν, τἠμερον, θάλατΐα, for ζυνετὸς, θαρσεῖν, ζἤμερον, θάλασσα, *intelligens*, *confidere*, *hodie*, *mare*. But in Preterperfect Paſſives they'll have σ for μ; as, μεμάϱασμαι for μεμάϱαμμαι.

III. In Nouns they change α into ε, and ο into ω; as, λεὼς for λαὸς, *populus*. Alſo ὄφεως, βασιλέως for ὔφιος, βασιλέος, *ſerpentis*, *regis*. See *Notes on Declenſions*.

IV. They uſe theſe Syllabic Adjections, ιν and γε; as, ὐκιν *non*, ἔμενιν *minimè verò*; ἔϝωγε, *ego*, ζύγε *tu*, throughout all Caſes. Their *Poets* uſe θεν; as, ἐμέοθεν, ἔμεθεν, *mei*, for the *Ionic* ἐμέο; σέοθεν, σέθεν, *tui*; ἕοθεν, ἕθεν, *ſui*. The *Attics* often add ι to ſome Pronouns and Adverbs; as, ἐκεινοσὶ, ὁτοσὶ, *ille*, for ἐκεῖνος, ὅτος; τυτωὶ *illius*, τωτονὶ *illum*; τυτοὶ and τυτὶ *illud*; ταῦτι for ταῦτα, *illa*;

ἶλλα; ὀδὶ, ἠδὴ, τοδὶ, for ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *hic, hæc, hoc*; νυνὶ, ἠχὶ, ἠτωσὶ, for νῦν, ἒκ, ἕτως, *nunc, non, taliter.*

V. In Verbs, in the Pluperfect Indicative they change ει into ε; as, ἐτετύφεσαν for ἐτετύφειεσαν: And in the Singular they ſay, ἐτετύφη *verberaveram*, *verberaverat*, for the *Ionic* ἐτετύφεα, ἐτετύφεε, for ἐτετύφειν, ἐτετύφεν.—In Polyſyllable Futures ισω, ασω, εσω, they often reject σ; as, from νομίζω *puto*, νομίσω, *Atticè* νομιῶ *putabo*; ἐξελάω, ἐξελάσω, *Atticè* ἐξελ-ῶ, ᾷς, ᾷ, &c.— In the Syllabic Augment of Verbs, they often change ε into η, and λε and με into ει; as, ἤμελλον for ἔμελλον *debebam*; εἴληφα, εἵμαρμαι, for λέληφα, μέμαρμαι, *ſumpſi, ſortitus ſum*; and often reject the firſt Conſonant; as, ἐξλάσηκεν for βεβλάσηκεν, &c. In the Temporal Augment, they put ε before ω, and ſometimes before ο, υ, ει, η; as, ὁράω *video*, ὦρεον, *Atticè* ἐώρεον, ἐώρων; they diſſolve η into εα; as, ἄλω, Aor. 1. ἔαξα for ἦξα; they change ει into η; as, ἤκαζον for εἴκαζον *aſſimulabam*; they ſometimes prefix the two firſt Letters of the Preſent to the Augment of Verbs beginning with α, ο, ε; as, ἀγείρω *congrego*, ἤγειρκα, *Atticè* ἀγήγειρκα, Pluperf. ἠγηγείρκειν, &c. — In Imperatives, for -έτωσαν and -άτωσαν they uſe όντων and άντων; as, τυπτόντων, τυψάντων, for τυπτέτωσαν, τυψάτωσαν: In the Paſſive and Middle -ων for ωσαν; as, τυπτέσθων, τυψάσθων, for τυπτέσθωσαν, τυψάσθωσαν. — In Optatives the *Attics* uſe the ſecond and third Perſon Singular of the Aoriſtus *Æolicus* Τύψει-α, ας, ε, αν: And in other Tenſes after a contracted Syllable they change μι into ην; as, φιλοῖμι, οῖς, οῖ, *Atticè* φιλοίην ης, η, &c. or contracted *Atticè* and *Doricè*, φιλῴην, ης, &c.—For ἐςὶ *eſt* they have often ἔνι, &c.

VI. Perhaps it may not be ſo proper to ſay the *Attics* change λ into γ or ρ, σ into ϑ, and γ into β, &c. as in μόλις, μόγις; κλίδανος, κρίθανος; δυσμὰς, δυθμὰς; γλήχον, βλήχον, &c. as to call them *Redundants*.

Note 1. The *Attics* ſeem to borrow of the *Ionians*, when they ſay τὰς βασιλέας for βασιλεῖς, *Regis*. And the *Ionians* of the *Attics*, when they ſay τοὐλάχιςον for τὸ ἐλάχιςον *minimum*. And the *Dorians* of the *Attics*, when they ſay κήφα for καὶ ἔφη *& inquit*; and ὠ 'πόλος for ὁ αἰπόλος *caprarius*, &c.

Note 2. Before a Lad enters into any of the *Authors* above-mention'd as Writers in this *Dialect*, he ought diligently to peruſe the Obſervations here made; that he may be enabled by the *Maſter*'s Aſſiſtance, as he paſſes through them, to remark theſe, and all other *Atticiſms*. The ſame may be ſaid of the other *Dialects*.

§. 2. *Of the* IONIC DIALECT.

THE IONIC DIALECT was peculiar to the Grecian Colonies in *Aſia*, and the Iſlands adjacent; and particularly made uſe of by *Herodotus* and *Hippocrates*; and among the Poets, by *Homer*, *Heſiod*, *Theognis*, and others: But obſerve that theſe Poets, *Homer* eſpecially, beſides this often make uſe of all the *Dialects*, either on the account of indulging their Poetical Flights, or becauſe they had

had been converſant, as it is thought, in all the Parts of *Greece*. The chief Proprieties of the *Ionic Dialect* are—

I. The *Ionians*, contrary to the *Attics*, reſolve Syllables by rejecting all Contractions, and dividing Diphthongs; as, Δημοσθένεος; φιλέω, φιλέεις, φιλέει, &c. —Thus they inſert a Vowel to make two Syllables of one; as, ἀδελφεὸς *frater*, εὐμαρὲὶ; *facilè*, τευτέω *bujus*, θέης, ςέης, for θῆς, ςῆς, of τίθημι, ἵςημι, &c: In the Genitive of the firſt Declenſion they uſe εω for ου, and εων for ων, in the Accuſative Plural εας for ας, and in Pronouns εσ for ει; as, Αἰνείεω, μυσέων, αἰνείεας, ἠμέες, for Αἰνείου, μυσῶν, αἰνείας, ἡμεῖς. In Aoriſts and Futures they inſert ε; as, τυπέω, τυπέεις, τυπέει.—They turn α long into αε, and η into αιη; as, ἄεθλος, ἀναγκαίη, for ἆθλος, ἀνάγκη, *certamen*, *neceſſitas*. — In Diphthongs they turn ει and α into ηι, and αυ into ωυ, eſpecially in Pronouns; as, ἀληθηίη, ῥηίδιος, θώυμα, ὠὐτὸς, for ἀλήθεια, ῥαδίος, θαῦμα, αὐτὸς, *veritas*, *facilis*, *miraculum*, *ipſe*. And ſometimes ω into αοι; as, ἀοιδὴ for ᾠδὴ *hymnus*.

II. In Genitives of the ſecond they uſe οιο for ου, and οιῖν for οιν; as, λόγοιο for λόγου, and λόγοιῖν for λόγοιν. To Datives in οις and αις they add ι; as, μύσηισι *Ionicè*, or μύσαισι, λόγοισι, for μύσαις, λόγοις, alſo *Doricè* —Nouns of the third in ις and ι make their *Ionic* Genitive in ιος, &c. as, ὄφις, ὄφιος, ὄφιϊ, ὀφὶ: Plural, ὄφιες, ὄφις, ὀφίων, ὄφισι, ὄφιας, ὄφις; which ιος *Atticè & communiter* is chang'd into εως; as, Gen. ὄφεως, D. ὄφεϊ, ὄφει: Plural, ὄφεες ὄφεις, ὀφίων, ὄφεσι, ὄφεας ὄφεις.—Nouns in ευς make their *Ionic* Genitive in εος or ῆος; as, βασιλεὺς, βασιλέος or ῆος, βασιλέι or ῆι; Dat. Plu. βασιλέσι and ῆσι *Ionicè & Poeticè*: But *Atticè & communiter* εος is turn'd into έως; as, Gen. βασιλέως.— Feminines in ω and ως have their *Ionic* Accuſative in ων for οα, ω; as, Αἰδὼς *pudor*, αἰδῶν *Ionicè*, and αἰδῶν *Æolicè* for αἰδόα, ώ.— Neuters in ας and εας change their penultimate α in ε; as, κέρεα κέραα: Alſo τέσσερες for τέσσαρες *quatuor*, &c.

III. They cut off a Conſonant in the Middle of a Word; as, Κρέας for κρέατος *carnis*. Hence we may account for theſe Perſons in Verbs, which ſeem irregular, *viz.*

Atticè *and* Common.	Ionicè.	Anciently.
Τύπτῃ *verberaris.*	Τύπτεαι	Τύπτεσαι.
Τύπτῃ *verberêris.*	Τύπτηαι.	Τύπτησαι.
Ἐτύπτου *verberabaris.*	Ἐτύπτεο.	Ἐτύπτεσω.
Τύπτου *verberator.*	Τύπτεο.	Τύπτεσο.
Ἐτύψω *verberâſti.* Aor. 1. M.	Ετύψαο.	Ἐτύψασω.
Τύπῃ *verberabis.* Fut. 2. M.	Τυπέαι.	Τυπέσαι.

IV. They change α and ſometimes ε into η; as, Ζοφίη, πρηνὺς, τιτὴν, for Ζοφία, πρανὺς, τιτὰν; and θηέομαι for θεάομαι or θεέομαι, *ſpecto*. Verbs in αω change α into ε; as, ἐρέατε, for ἐράατε, and χρέεται for χράεται *utitur*; and χρεώμενος for χρεόμενος, χρώμενος, *utens*.——— They put κ for π; as, κᾶς for πῶς. *quomodo*.——— They put *Tenues* for *Aſpirates*; as, ἐποξᾶν for ἐφορᾶν. *inſpicere*.——— In Verbs, ον before το is chang'd into εα; as, ἐτυπτέατο or τυπτέατο for ἐτύπτοντο, *verberabantur*: Elſewhere ον or ν is turned into α; as, ἠγέαται for ἠγέανται, τιθέαται for τίθενται, ἐτιθέατο for ἐτίθεντο; τυπτοίατο for τύπτοντο.——— Hence too the *Ionians* form the third Perſon Plural of the Perfect Paſſive and Pluperfect, from the third Singular, by inſerting α before ται and το; as, from κέκριται and ἐκέκριτο are form'd κεκρίαται, ἐκεκρίατο, *Ionicè* for κέκρινται or κεκρ.μένοι εἰσὶ, *judicati ſunt*, and ἐκέκριντο

ro or κεκριμήνοι ἦσαν, *judicati erant*. But obſerve, that if the Penultima of the third Singular be long, they ſhorten it, and change the *Tenuis* into an *Aſpirate*; as, from τέτυπται comes τετύφαται *Ionicè*, for τετυμμένοι εἰσί, *verberati ſunt*: And if σ comes before ται 'tis turn'd into the Characteriſtic of the 2 Fut. Active; as, from πέπλησαι comes πεπλήθαται for πεπλησμένοι εἰσί, *impleti ſunt*, &c.

V. The third Perſon ſingular of the Imperfect, and both Aoriſts Active, are form'd *Ionicè* of the ſecond Perſon, by adding κε and rejecting the Augment; as, τύπτεσκε for ἔτυπτε, *verberabat*; τύψασκε for ἔτυψε, *verberavit*: But the ſubjunctive Vowel of Diphthongs in Contracted Verbs is taken away; as, ποίεσκε for ἐποίει, *faciebat*: And in Verbs in μι the long Vowel is chang'd into it's ſhort one; as, τίθεσκε for ἐτίθη, *ponebat*. The *Poets* from this take the Liberty of thus forming three Perſons Singular, and the third Perſon Plural; Τύπτεσκον, ες, ε, ον; τύψασκον, ες, ε, -ασκον: And ſometimes in the Paſſive, τυπτεσκόμην, τυπτέσκεο, τυπτέσκετο, τυπτέσκοντο.

VI. They ſometimes inſert and ſometimes take out of the Middle of a Word; as, πολλὺς, ξεινὸς, εἶος, ποία, for πολὺς, ξενὸς, ἕως, πόα, *multus*, *auguſtus*, *quoad*, *herba*: And on the contrary, ἱρὸς, ἀπόδεξις, θήλεα, μέζων, for ἱερὸς, ἀποδείξις, θήλεια, μείζων, *ſanctus*, *demonſtratio*, *fœmina*, *major*.——The Vowel ε *Ionicè* and *Poeticè* ſometimes ſuffers *Aphæreſis*, and ſometimes *Proſtheſis*; as, κεῖνος for ἐκεῖνος; and contrary ἕεις, ἑείκοσι, ἐών, for εἷς, εἴκοσι, ὤν, *unus*, *viginti*, *exiſtens*.— In Verbs the *Ionians* and *Poets* often reject the uſual Augment; as, τύπτε, ἄκουσε, δέχθαι, for ἔτυπτε, ἤκουσε, δεδέχθαι: Alſo λέλυτο, κεκάρκειν, τετύφεισαν, for ἐλέλυτο, ἐκεκάρκειν, ἐτετύφεισαν. And on the contrary they often prefix an unuſual Augment, eſpecially to Aor. 2. and Future 1. and ſometimes to the Preſent, &c. as, κέκαμον for ἔκαμον, *laborabam*; πεπιθήσω for πιθήσω, *perſuadebo*; κέκλυθι for κλῦθι, *audi*.

Note 1. The *Ionians* love the Concourſe of Vowels; as, ἐπαγινέειν ϛφίσι αἶγας, *adducere ipſis capras*. Herodot. Whence the Common and *Attic* Dialect would have been ἐπαγινεῖν ϛφίσιν αἶγας. Nay the *Attics* ſometimes add ν when a Conſonant follows; as, ἐπανγινεῖν ϛφίσιν πολλὰς αἶγας. The *Ionians* frequently uſe the prepoſitive for the ſubjunctive Article; as, *cæteris præcepit quibus imperabat*, τοῖσι ἄλλοισι προεῖπε, τῶν ἦρχε for ὧν ἦρχε. Herodot.

Note 2. Theſe *Ionic* Contractions look like *Atticiſms*; viz. κρέα, πλεῦν, ποιεῦσι, νώσατο, παραδώσας, δᾶσαι, ϛπῆς, for κρέαα, πλέον, ποιέουσι, νοήσατο, παραδοήσας, δέασαι, ϛπέες, *carnes*, *plus*, *faciunt*, *cogitavit*, *acclamâſti*, *ſpectare*, *ſpecûs*, &c.

§. 3. *Of the* DORIC DIALECT.

THE DORIC DIALECT was peculiar to the *Lacedæmonians*, *Argives*, and the Inhabitants of *Epire*, *Sicily*, *Magna Græcia*, and moſt of the Weſtern Parts of *Greece*; and principally made uſe of by *Archimedes*, *Timæus*, *Pythagoras* and his Followers; and among the *Poets*

by *Pindar*, *Theocritus*, *Bion*, *Moſchus*, *Simmias Rhodius*, and others. *Sophocles* likewiſe to raiſe the Dignity of the Buſkin, frequently admits it in his *Tragedies*. The chief Proprieties of it are—

I. The *Dorians* ſpeak *broad*, and uſe their beloved α for η, ε, ω, and ο, thus ——For η often; as, τιμὰ, φάμα, κᾶρυξ, φιλάσω, ἑλοίμαν, ἀμεῖς for τιμὴ, φήμη, κήρυξ, φιλήσω, ἑλοίμην, ἡμεῖς, *honor*, *fama*, *præco*, *amabo*, *elegerim*, *nos*. ——For ε often; as, μέϝαθος, τάμνω, for μέϝεθος, τέμνω; this is common to both *Dorians* and *Attics*: Hence the *Dorians* uſe αι for ει; as, φθαίρω for φθείρω; and α for ει; as, κλάσω, κλὰξ, μάσσον, for κλείσω, κλείς, μείζων, *claudo*, *clavis*, *major*. They uſe α for ω; as, τιμᾶν, Ποσειδᾶν, πρᾶτος, for τιμῶν, Ποσειδῶν, πρῶτος, *honorum*, *Neptunus*, *primus*.——For ο; as, εἴκασι, ἄσσα, for εἴκοσι, ὅσσα, *viginti*, *quæcunque*: Hence they uſe α for υ in the Genitives of the firſt; as, αἰνεία for αἰνείυ.

II. But elſewhere they change υ otherwiſe, *viz.* υ not conrracted is chang'd into ω; as, ὠρανὸς, λόϝω, for ὐρανὸς, λόϝυ, *cœlum*, *ſermonis*: But υς the Accuſative into ως or ος; as, λόϝως or λόϝος for λόϝυς, *ſermones*.—— If υ is contracted 'tis chang'd into ευ; as, Δημοσθ-ένευς *Ionicè*, -ένυς *Atticè*, -ένευς *Doricè*: Alſo ἐτύπτεο, ἐτύπτυ, ἐτύπτευ; ὀρχέονται, ὀρχοῦνται, ὀρχεῦνται.——In Participles Feminine, υ is turn'd into οι; as, τύπτοισα, ποιέοισα, γελάοισα, for τύπτυσα, ποιέυσα, γελάυσα; whence γελοῖσα, *per Syncopen*, for γελάυσα.

III. They change αυ into α; as, ὦλαξ or ὦλξ for αὖλαξ, *ſulcus*.—— And ην the Accuſative Feminine of the firſt into ας; as, Καλὰς for καλὴν, *pulchram*.—And εος the Genitive of the third into ευς; as, πόλευς for πόλεος; βασιλεῦς (βασίλευς *Æolicè* for βασιλέος.——The *Dorians* in Nouns change εα, and in Verbs αε, αει, into η; as, κρῆς, γελῆς, ἐγέλης, for κρέας, γελάεις, ἐγέλαες, *caro*, *rides*, *ridebas*; which the *Attics* ſometimes imitate.

IV. In the ſecond and third Perſon Singular of Verbs they have ες, ε, for εις, ει, (ης, η, *Æolicè*); as, τύπτες, τύπτε, for τύπτεις, τύπτει: In the firſt Plural μες for μεν, and μεσθα for μεθα; as, τύπτομες, τυπτόμεσθα, for τύπτομεν, τυπτόμεθα: In the third Plural ντι for σι, cutting off the ſubjunctive Vowel; as, τύπτοντι, τύπτωντι, τυπεῦντι, τετύφαντι, for τύπτωσι, τύπτωσι, τυπεῦσι, τετύφασι, *verberant*, *verberent*, *verberabunt*, *verberaverunt*.

V. In Infinitives the *Dorians* uſe -εν or ῆν (ῆν *Æolicè*) for ειν; as, τύπτεν, κοσμῆν, for τύπτειν, κοσμεῖν (*Æolicè* τύπτην, κόσμεν).——The *Dorians* likewiſe and *Ionians* change -ειν, έναι and εῖναι into -εμεν, and ηναι into ῆμεν, and -άναι into -άμεν, and ῦν into όμεν: To which Endings in μεν the *Doric* and *Attic* Poets add αι; as,

Common.	Ionicè & Doricè.	Atticè & Doricè.
Τύπτειν	τυπτέμεν	τυπτέμεναι.
τετυφέναι	τετυφέμεν	τετυφέμεναι.
τυφθῆναι	τυφθῆμεν	τυφθήμεναι.
ἰσάναι	ἰσάμεν	ἰσάμεναι.
χρυσοῦν	χρυσόμεν	χρυσόμεναι.
εἶναι	ἔμεν	ἔμεναι.

VI. The

VI. The *Dorians* ſometimes put

κ	for	ρ	as	μικκός	for	μικρός.
ν		λ		βέντις		βέλτις.
κ		τ		τόκα		τότε.
τ		κ		τῆν		κεῖν, *ille.*
τ		σ		φατὶ, ποτὶ		φησὶ, πρὸς.
σδ		ζ		Συρίσδω		Συρίζω.
ξ		σ		ὀνειδιξῶ		ὀνειδίσω.

Note. In the *Doric Dialect* the Future 1. is circumflex'd as well as the Future 2. as, τυψῶ, εῖς, εῖ, &c. Τυψοῦμαι, ῆ, ειται, &c. *verberabo*: Κεισοῦμαι for κείσομαι, *jacebo.* Alſo παντῶς, αὐτοματῶς, for πάντως, αὐτομάτως, *omnino, ſponte.*

§. 4. *Of the* Æolic Dialect.

THE ÆOLIC DIALECT was uſed by the *Leſbians*, *Bæotians*, and the Inhabitants of *Æolis* a Colony ſettled in *Aſia*. The chief Authors that have interſpers'd it in their Writings are *Alcæus* and *Sappho*. The Proprieties of it are ——

I. The *Æolians* change α into αι; as, ἕδραις, μέλαις, τύψαις, for ἕδρας, μέλας, τύψας, *ſedes, niger, verberans.* They take in the ſubſcrib'd Iota in contracted Verbs; as, ποιναῖς for ποινᾷς, ποιναῖ for ποινᾷ from ποινάω, *eſurio.*

II. They often put β before ρ; as, βρόδον for ῥόδον, *roſa:* Hence perhaps is the *Poetic* ἤμβροτον for ἥμαρτον, Aor. 2. of ἁμαρτάνω, *pecco.* —— They change μμ into ππ; as, ὄππατα for ὄμματα, *oculi.* And δ into θ; as, ἀθεὶς for ἀδεὶς, *nullus.* They caſt away μ in ἰά for μία, *una.* They double ρ after ε for ει; as, χέῤῥες for χεῖρες, *manus.*

III. The *Æolians* have the Conſonant F, called *Digamma*, peculiar to themſelves; as, ϝῖς, ϝοῦν, for ὶς, ὀὸν, whence *ovis, ovum.* For the *Æolic Tongue is Mother of the Latin.* ——They alſo change ευς into ης; as, Ἀχίλλης, Lat. *Achilles*, for Ἀχιλλεὺς.

IV. They have many Things in common with the *Dorians*; as, φάμα for φήμη, and the like. ——To the *Doric* Genitive of the firſt after α they put ο; as, Αἰνείαο *Æolicè* for Αἰνεία *Doricè*, for Gen. Αἰνείω: And ω before ν in the Plural; as, τιμάων *Æolicè* for τιμᾶν *Doricè*, for Gen. τιμῶν. —— In the Genitive and Accuſative of Feminines in ω and ως, they change υ

into ω; as, Gen. αἰδῶς for αἰδοῦς; Acc. αἰδῶν for αἰδοῦν *Ionicè*, for αἰδὼ, *communiter*.

V. In Verbs, to ſecond Perſons they often add θα; as, ἔλθησθα for ἔλθης. —After Liquids in Futures they inſert σ; as, ψάλσω, for ψαλῶ, Cπέρσω for Cπερῶ.— Infinitives in ᾶν they change into αῖς, and ῶν into οῖς; as, γελαῖς, ὑψοῖς, for γελᾶν, ὑψῶν, *ridere, exaltare*.——They change Participles in ως into ων; as, τετύφων, οντος, for τετυφὼς, ότος.——In the Preterperfect Infinitive they change α into ο; as, μέμορθαι for μεμάρθαι, from μείρω, *divido*.— They change ω contracted of αω into α; as, χαλάσι for χαλῶσι, of χαλάω: γελᾶν *ridens* for γελῶν, alſo *Doricè*.—— They change ημι into αιμι, of αω, and into εμμι, of εω; as, γέλαιμι, αις, &c. for γέλημι, ης, &c. of γελάω; and τίθεμμι for τίθημι, of τιθέω.———They change the ſhort Vowel of Verbs in μι into it's long one; as, τίθητον for τίθετον, ἐτιθήμην, for ἐτιθέμην, τίθητι for τίθετι, ἵζηθι for ἵζαθι, δίδωθι for δίδοθι.

VI. They chuſe rather a *Spiritus Tenuis* than an *Aſper*; as, ὔμμιν for ὑμῖν, *vobis*. And oftentimes retract their Accent; as, πόταμος, κάλος, for ποταμός, καλός.

§. 5. *Of the* BÆOTIC *and* POETIC DIALECTS.

I. THE BÆOTIANS, beſides what they have in common with the *Æolians*, in the Terminations of Verbs, change -ασι into αν; as, τέτυφαν for τετύφασι. —— The Imperfect and both Aoriſts of Verbs in ω, change -ον into οσαν, and -αν into ασαν; as, ἐτύπτοσαν, ἐτύποσαν, ἐτύψασαν, for ἔτυπτον, ἔτυπον, ἔτυψαν, *verberabant, verberabunt, verberaverunt*. But in Paſſive Aoriſts, and the Imperfect and Aoriſts Active of Verbs in μι, they change -σαν into ν, and turn the long Vowel into its ſhort one; as, ἔτυφθεν, ἔτυπεν, ἔτιθεν, ἔδιδον, ἔφυν, for ἐτύφθησαν, ἐτύπησαν, ἐτίθεσαν, ἐδίδοσαν, ἔφυσαν: And ἔφαν for ἔφησαν, *dixerunt*, from φάω.———They alſo put ει for η; as, τίθειμι for τίθημι; whence τέθεικα for τέθηκα.

II. The POETS, beſides the Uſe of *all the Dialects*, aſſume this Propriety to themſelves, *viz.*

1. They make Nouns undeclinable in all Caſes and Numbers, by adding φι to their Nominative Singular, from whoſe End they reject ν and σ; as, ἐσχάραφι, βίηφι, θύρηφι, πόντοφι, αὐτόφι, δακρύοφι, for ἐσχαρᾶ, βίη, θύρα, πόντος, αὐτὸς, δάκρυον. But in the third Declenſion theſe are formed of the Genitive; as, κοτυληδὼν *coxa*, Genit. κοτυληδόνος, whence κοτυληδόνοφι: And Neuters in ος reject ο from their Genitive; as, ὄρσφι, from Nom. ὄρος, Gen. ὄρεος, *mons*.—They alſo add ο to the *Attic* Genitive in ω; as, Gen. Ἀνδρολεῶο for ἀνδρόλεω.

2. On the contrary they alſo uſe the *Doric Apocope*; as, Nom. δῶ, ἄλφι, for δῶμα, ἄλφιτον, *domus, farina*. Gen. θόαν for θόαντος. Dat. θέτι for θέτιδι. Acc. Ἀπόλλω for Ἀπόλλωνα.—— They alſo put the Oblique Caſes of *Obſolete* Nouns of the third, for the *uſual* Caſes of Nouns of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion; as, ὑσμίνι from the ancient ὑσμὶν, for ὑσμίνη; διχόμηνι for διχομήνω; πρόσασι, from the obſolete πρόσας-αλος, for

for προβάτοις. —— From Vocatives in αν and ων they reject ν; as, Nom. Λαοδάμας, Voc. λαοδάμα for λαοδάμαν; Nom. πλακοῦς, Voc. πλακοῦ for πλακοῦν.

3. They form the Dative Plural from the Dative Singular, by changing ι into σι or σσι; as, Dat. τοῖς Ἕλλησι, or σσι, from Dat. S. τῷ Ἕλληνι: Dat. τῷ κρέατι, τοῖς κρεάτεσι; Dat. τῷ κρέαϊ, τοῖς κρεάεσσι, and casting away α, κρέεσσι. This they take from the *Dorians* and *Æolians*, who approve of it even in Prose.

4. In Comparatives they put χερείων for χείρων, Nom. Plur. χερείονες, and χέρηες. And Ῥηίτερος *facilior*, for *Ionic* ῥηίων and *Attic* ῥᾴων. And μεσαλώτερος *major*, for μείζων, from μεγάλος obsolete. ——— The *Æolian Poets* double Mutes by *Syncope*; thus, κάππεσον for κατάπεσον.

5. In Numbers they have πρώτιστος, δεύτατος, for πρῶτος, δεύτερος, *primus*, *secundus*; and for *quatuor* τέσσαρες *common*, τέτλαρες *Atticè*, τέτλορες *Doricè*, πέσσυρες *Æolicè*, πίσυρες and πίσσυρες *Poeticè*.

6. In Verbs, after the *Ionic* manner, they insert α before α contracted; as, μηχανάασθαι for μηχανᾶσθαι *machinari*: And ω before ω if the Penultima be long, but ο if 'tis short; as, πηδάω πηδῶ *common*, πηδόω, *Poeticè*; ἀντιάω ἀντιῶ *common*, ἀντιόω *Poeticè*. Whence they thus conjugate, Βοάω, βοάᾳς βοᾷ, βοόωμεν, βοᾶτε, βοόωσι. ——— *Homer* inserts ε before ω in μεμνέωτο for μεμνῶτο, and the Augment rejected, μνῶτο or μνάοιτο, from μνάομαι. —— The *Poets* from Verbs in ω form Verbs in μι either without a Reduplication; as, φίλημι of φιλέω; or with a Reduplication; as, ἀλάλκω, ἄλημι, ἀλάλημι; ἀχέω, ἄχημι, ἀχάχημι. Sometimes the Reduplication is in the Middle; as, ὀνέω, ὀνίνεω, ὀνίνημι, *juvo*.

Note. There might be many other *Observations* made on the other *Dialects*, but then they're such as may be better learn'd by *Use* than *Precept*. I shall therefore only add the following Tables, and conclude.

§. 6.

§. 6. TABLES *of the* DIALECTS *in Words not reducible to Rule.*

TABLE I. The *Dialects of* PRONOUNS.

Ἐγὼ *Ego*,	Σὺ *Tu*,	Οὗ *Sui*,	Ὅστις *Quicunque*.

SING. Nom. Ἐσὼ *ego*. — But γὼ *Poeticè*; ἔσσα *Atticè*; ἐσὼν, ἐσώνε, and ἐγώνσα *Doricè*; ἰώγα and ἰώγσα *Bœoticè*.

Gen. Ἐμεῦ and μεῦ. — But ἐμέο, μέο, and ἐμοῖο *Ionicè*; ἐμέθεν, and ἐμέοθεν *Atticè*; ἐμεῦ and μεῦ *Dor.* and *Ionicè*.

Dat. Ἐμοὶ and μοὶ. — But ἔμοιγε *Atticè* ἐμὶν and ἐμοίνη *Doricè*.

Acc. Ἐμὲ and μὲ. — But ἔμεγε *Atticè*.

DUAL. Nom. and Acc. Νῶ. — But νᾶι *Poet.* ἄμμε *Dor.*

Gen. and Dat. Νῶν. — But νᾶιν and νᾶι *Poet.*

PLUR. Nom. Ἡμεῖς. — But ἠμέες and ἠμεῖες *Ionicè*; ἄμες *Doricè*; ἄμμες *Æolicè*.

Gen. Ἡμῶν. — But ἠμέων and ἠμείων *Ion.* ἀμῶν *Dor.* ἀμμέων, -ων *Æolicè*.

Dat. Ἡμῖν. — But ἀμῖν *Dor.* ἄμμι and ἄμμιν *Æol.*

Acc. Ἡμᾶς. — But ἠμέας and ἠμεῖας *Ion.* ἀμᾶς and ἄμμας *Æol.*

SING. Nom. Σὺ *Tu*. — But Ϲύγε *Atticè*; τὺ, τύνε *Doricè*; and γε to all Cases.

Gen. Σοῦ. — But Ϲεῖο, σέο *Ion.* σέοθεν, σέθεν *Att.* τυ, τευ, τειο *Dor.* Ϲευ *Æol.*

Dat. Σοί. — But Ϲοίγε *Att.* τοι *Dor.* τίν, τεῖν, τέῖν *Poet.*

Acc. Σέ. — But τε *Dor.* and τύ.

DUAL. Nom. and Acc. Σφώ. — But Ϲφᾶι *Poet.* ὔμμε *Dor.* ὔμμες *Æol.*

Gen. and Dat. Σφῶν. — But Ϲφᾶιν, Ϲφᾶι *Poet.*

PLUR. Nom. Ὑμεῖς. — But ὑμέες *Ion.* ὑμεῖες *Poet.* ὔμμες *Dor.* ὔμμες *Æol.*

Gen. Ὑμῶν. — But ὑμέων and ὑμείων *Ion.* ὑμμέων and -ων *Æol.*

Dat. Ὑμῖν. — But ὑμὶν *Dor.* ὔμμι and ὔμμιν *Æol.*

Acc. Ὑμᾶς. — But ὑμέας and ὑμεῖας *Ion.* ὔμμας and ὔμμε *Æol.*

SING. Gen. Ἑοῦ *sui*. — But ἐο and εἷο *Ionicè*; ἐοθεν and ἐθεν *Atticè*; εὑ, εἷο, ἑοῖο *Doricè*.

Dat. οἷ. **Acc.** ἕ. — But ἰὲ and μιν or νιν, *ipsum, am, os, as*, and *ejus*. Poeticè.

DUAL. Nom. and Acc. Ϲφέ. — But σφεέ, σφωέ, σφὼ, *Poet.*

Gen. and Dat. σφίν and σφωῖν, *Poet.*

PLUR. Nom. σφεῖς. — But σφὲς *Dor.* σφέες *Poet.*

Gen. σφῶν. — But σφέων *Ion.* σφείων *Poet.*

Dat. σφίσι. — But σφὶν, σφὶ, and φὶ *Poet.*

Acc. σφάς. — But σφέας, σφὲ, ψὲ *Poet.*

SING. Nom. ὅςις *quicunque.*—But ὅτις and ὅςτ *Poet.* Nom. ἥτις *quæcunque.*—But ἄτις *Dor.* Nom. ὅτι *quodcunque.*—But ὅτ!ι *Poet.*
Gen. ὅτινος.—But ὅτυ *Att.* ὅτευ *Dor.* ὅτεο *Ion.* ὅτ!εο *Poet.*
PLUR. Nom. and Acc. ἅτινα *quæcunque.*—But ἄτ!α *Att.*
Gen. ὅντινων.—But ὅτων *Att.* ὁτέων *Ion.*
Dat. οἵςισι.—But ὁτέοισι *Ion.*

TABLE II. The *Dialects* of ΕΙ'ΜΙ *Sum.*

IND. Præſ. Sing. Εἰμὶ *ſum.*—But ἔμμι *Doricè*; ἦμι *Æolicè.* Εἶς vel εἷ, *es.*—But ἔσι *Poeticè*; ἒη *Atticè*; ἔεις *Ionicè.* Ἐςί *eſt.*—But ἐντὶ *Dor.*—Plural. Ἐσμὲν *ſumus.*—But εἰμὲν, ἐμὲν *Poet.* εἰμὲς *Dor.* Ἐςὲ *eſtis.*—But ἔτε *Poet.* Εἰσὶ *ſunt.*—But ἐντὶ *Dor.* ἔντι *Æol.* ἔασι *Ion.*

IMPERF. Sing. Ἦν *eram.*—But ἦα, ἔην, ἔσκον, and ἔον *Dor.* ἴα *Ion.* ἦ *Att.* Ἦς *eras.*—But ἦσθα *Æol.* ἔησθα, ἔεις, ἧες, ἔσκες *Poet.* Ἦ or ἦν *erat.*—But ἦς, ἔην, ἦεν, ἧεν *Dor.* ἔσκε *Poet.* Dual. Ἦτον.—ἦςον, ἔςον, and ἔτον *Poet.* Ἤτην.—But ἤςην *Poet.* Plur. Ἦμεν *eramus.*—But ἦμες *Dor.* ἔμεν *Poet.* Ἦτε *eratis.*—But ἔτε *Poet.* Ἦσαν or ἦν *erant.*—But ἔσαν, ἔσσαν, ἔσκον *Poet.*

The *Ionians* have an Aor. 2. Ἔον, ἔες, &c. The Pluperfect, ἤμην, ἧσο, ἧτο, &c. is not alter'd by Dialects. But for ἧντο *fuerant*, is ἔατο, *Ion.* εἵατο *Poet.*

FUT. Ἔσομαι *ero.*—But ἔσσομαι *Poet.* ἐσεῦμαι *Dor.*

IMPERATIVE. Ἔσο *ſis.*—But ἔσσο *Poet.* Ἔςω *ſit.*—But ἔτω *Dor.*

OPTAT. Præſ. Εἴην *ſim.*—But ἔοιμι *Poet.* Fut. Ἐσοίμην *fuero.*—But ἐσσοίμην *Poet.*

SUBJUNCT. Ὦ *ſim.*—But ἔω *Ion.* εἴω *Poet.* ἦς *ſis.*—But ἦσθα *Æol.* ἔῃς and εἴῃς *Ion.* ἦ *ſit.*—But ἦσι, ἔῃ, ἔῃτι *Ion.* εἴῃ, εἴῃσι *Poet.* Ὦμεν *ſimus.*—But ὦμες *Dor.* εἴωμεν, εἴομεν *Poet.*

INFINIT. Εἶναι *eſſe.*—But ἔμεναι *Att.* ἔμμεναι *Æol.* ἔμεν *Ion.* ἦμεν, ἦμες, εἶμες *Dor.*

PARTICIPLE. ὤν.—But ἐὼν, ἔοντος *Ion.* εἷς, ἕντος, *Æol.* Οὖσα.—But ἐοῦσα *Ion.* ἐῦσα, ἐοῖσα, and ἔεσσα *Dor.*

FINIS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AT *Holt* in *Norfolk*, in a large commodious Houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, Young Gentlemen are Boarded, and compleatly qualified for all manner of Buſineſs, in LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, ARITHMETIC in all its Parts, *Book-keeping* by Double Entry, called MERCHANTS ACCOUNTS, the USE of the GLOBES, and WRITING in all the Hands uſed in *Great-Britain.*

By the Author and proper Aſſiſtance.

The following BOOKS, *all by Mr.* HOLMES, *Author of this* Treatiſe, *are Sold by* C. HITCH *and* L. HAWES, *at the* Red Lion *in* Pater Noſter-Row, LONDON.

I. A NEW GRAMMAR *of the* LATIN TONGUE; or, a Rational, Short, Comprehenſive, and Plain Method of Communicating that Language to Tender Capacities. Freed from the many Obſcurities, Defects, Superfluities, and Errors, which render the *Common Grammar* an inſufferable Impediment to the Progreſs of Education. *The Fifth Edition.* Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.* 1751.

II. THE FRENCH GRAMMAR, fitted for the ſpeedy attaining that polite Language in *Latin Schools*; being the *cleareſt*, moſt *methodical*, *ſhorteſt*, and yet, conſidering its Conciſeneſs, more *comprehenſive* of every Thing neceſſary, except a Dictionary, than any ſingle *French Grammar* extant. Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

III. THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND: Being a Compendium adapted to the Capacities and Memories of Youth at School. Carefully and impartially extracted from, and ſupported by the Authority of, the beſt Hiſtorians both Ancient and Modern. *To which is added,* HISTORIÆ ANGLICANÆ BREVIARUM, *Latine conſcriptum, ac collectum ex iis quæ ſcriptis tradiderunt Hiſtorici celeberrimi.* The Latin Part being propoſed as a *Claſſick* to be read in Grammar Schools. Price 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

IV. THE ART OF RHETORICK made eaſy; or, *The Elements of Oratory* briefly ſtated, and fitted for the Practice of Youth at Grammar-Schools. *In two Books.* The *Firſt* comprehending the Principles of that excellent Art, conformable to and ſupported by the Authority of *Cicero* and others the moſt accurate Orators and Rhetoricians, both Ancient and Modern. The *Second* containing the Subſtance of *LONGINUS*'s celebrated Treatiſe on the Sublime. With Examples from Mr. *Thomſon*'s Seaſons, &c. Price 3 *s.* bound in Sheep, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* ſtitch'd.

V. RHETORIC EPITOMIZ'd; or, The Principles of that whole Art briefly exemplified on a *Copper-Plate*, engrav'd by Mr. *Pine*. Price 9 *d.*

VI. THE KEY; or, Queſtions to the *Latin* and *Greek Grammars* in the Examination of Learners; with the practical Method of *Parſing* and *Scanning* in both Languages. Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

VII. THE GRAMMARIAN's ARITHMETIC; or, A Compendious Treatiſe of the *Art of Cyphering*, in all its Branches, both *Vulgar* and *Decimal*. Adapted to the little ſpare Time of ſuch young Gentlemen as in *Grammar Schools* are deſigned for the Univerſity, or liberal Profeſſions. In Four Parts. *Part the Firſt.* Price 1 *s.* ſtitch'd.

Juſt publiſhed,

VIII. THE GRAMMARIAN's GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY, Ancient and Modern, exemplified in the Uſe of the Globes *Terraqueous* and *Celeſtial*. In which all the *Terms* of Art, *Parts* of the Globes, and *Problems* thereon to be performed, with *the Uſe of Maps*, are ſo plainly and methodically conſider'd and treated of, as ſcarce ever to be forgot. In Two Parts. Particularly adapted to the Capacities of young Gentlemen ſtudying the *Claſſicks*; as well as, uſeful and entertaining to *all others*. The Geographical Part comprehending the *ancient* and *modern Names*, *Situation*, *Length*, and *Breadth* of moſt Places in the World; in View of the Latin and Greek Claſſicks, *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Herodotus*, *Juſtin*, *Xenophon*, *Cæſar*, *Plutarch*, *Livy*, *Thucidydes*, *Salluſt*, *Dionyſius*, *Periegetes*, *Pauſanias*, *Joſephus*, *Euſebius*, *Silius Italicus*, *Lucan*, *Florus*, *Nepos*, *Eutropius*, *Quintus Curtius*, and the reſt: With the Adventures, Voyages, and Travels of *Ulyſſes*, *Æneas*, *Nebuchadnezzar*, *Cyrus*, *Alexander* the Great, *Hannibal*, *Julius Cæſar*, our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*, St. *Paul*, the reſt of the *Apoſtles*, and many others in both ſacred and profane Hiſtory. The Aſtronomical Part containing a Deſcription of the *Laws*, *Orders*, *Number*, *Names*, *Diſtances*, *Magnitudes*, *Motions*, and *Appearances* of the Heavenly Bodies; an Account of the ſeveral *Syſtems of the Univerſe*; the *Hiſtory* of Aſtronomy; and the *Claſſical Stories* relating to the Planets Signs and Conſtellations. The Whole illuſtrated with neceſſary *Maps* and *Schemes* neatly engraven on Copper. Price 5 *s.*